The Weekly North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who ne'er to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land."

OLD SERIES—VOLUME 40.
NEW SERIES—VOLUME 1.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 15, 1868.

NUMBER 2.

The North Carolinian.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

THE WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN, the largest paper in the State, is published at the low price of Three Dollars a Year—Two Dollars for Six Months.

The name of no subscriber will be entered on our books unless the cash accompanies the order, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Reliable Advertisements are inserted in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN at the following rates, by contract, and may be changed in form quarterly:

One Square One Year	$ 50 00
Two Squares One Year	75 00
Three Squares One Year	90 00
Four Squares One Year	100 00
Fourth Column One Year	125 00
Half Column One Year	225 00
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All Advertisements in the WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN are charged Fifty Cents a Square for every insertion.

THE RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In its issue of the sixth of February, the North Carolinian published an article relative to the character of Mr. Wm. M. Coleman, then aspiring to the authorship of a series of biographical sketches of the Radical delegates in the convention.

The charge we made was true, and never denied by Mr. Coleman, as it appeared in this paper, but the Wilmington Journal, in alluding to our article, made a slight error, which brought out a card of denial from Mr. Coleman.

As Mr. Wm. M. Coleman is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of North Carolina, we allude to the matter again by publishing the following from the Journal.

Let the people read and see for themselves the class of men whom the party of "great moral ideas" proposes to fasten upon us as permanent officers in the most responsible positions.

The charge of Mr. Coleman's attempted rape of a negro woman is true, the information as first published in this paper, was furnished by some of the most respectable citizens of Concord, the native place of Mr. Coleman, and he will not pretend to deny the facts as stated by us, and repeated in the Journal's article alluded to above.

Says the Wilmington Journal:

A short time since we published a statement in regard to this *virtuous* and *honorable* youth, from information we received from one of our exchanges, and because a slight error was made in the relationships of the colored parties, our statement being the daughter instead of the wife, this wonderful piece of propriety and noble representative of North Carolina Radicalism, with all the affected indignity of wounded innocence, protested against the charge and published our informant as a liar. He knew well enough from whence our information had been received, and indirectly attempted to say what he did not dare to do directly.

Below we publish some inquiries directed to this wounded innocent, by one of the most upright and reliable citizens of Coleman's county, and we dare him to answer them, for if he denies his guilt we will publish the official record.

Besides this attempt at crime, we learn that this would-be law officer of North Carolina was arrested by the Mayor of Concord, a short time before he left that place for Raleigh, on a charge of habitual drunkenness and vulgarity on the streets, and fined therefor. Is this true, Mr. Coleman? How low, indeed, does Southern Radicalism descend to find fitting tools among the white natives to do its dirty work.

Our correspondent propounds the following questions to Coleman, to which we direct his special attention:

CONCORD, N. C., March 7th 1868.

To Wm. M. Coleman, formerly of Concord:

SIR: Will you answer the following interrogations, if you please?

1st. Do you deny the fact that you left Concord charged with having taken unwarrantable liberties with Fanny Sherod (a woman of color and wife of Isaac Sherod?)

2d. Do you deny the fact that you were arrested on this charge previous to your departure from Concord, and that the matter is now pending in Court in Cabarrus county?

3d. Do you deny the fact that there was great indignation expressed and manifested towards you by both black and white, for this outrage?

4th. Do you deny the fact that the said Fanny and Isaac made application to Capt. Carren of the Freedman's Bureau for redress, and that Capt. Carren sent you an order by the Sheriff of Cabarrus county, interdicting you from going upon the premises of said Fanny by day or by night?

Your flippant denial of certain charges made in the Wilmington Journal, has been noticed; now come out and deny the charges expressed and implied in the foregoing interrogatories, and the public shall have the full benefit of the record in the premises.

Yours, &c., CONCORD.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, in the course of an article on the business interests of the South, says that the depreciation in value of the farm land in that section since 1860, has been over $646,000,000. In a few sections an influx of Northern settlers has checked the depreciation, but generally, the South is in the lowest state of depression. In Louisiana, lands that were valued at $125 per acre in 1859, are now assessed at $5. Valuable sugar plantations, with machinery that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, cannot be sold at any price. As we are now in the fourth year of peace, it is time to look for more favorable developments, and for at least the beginning of a restoration of prosperity.

REMISS IN DUTY.

Conductors of newspapers are not infallible.

We plead guilty to a criminal neglect of duty, in the case of Wm. B. Rodman. The old readers of the North Carolinian will remember to have noticed that throughout the sitting of the Convention, Mr. Rodman was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration in the columns of this paper. A gentleman hitherto of good standing, if not the best, there was nothing in his former character justifying, in our opinion, severe criticism. Hence, from personal considerations and a deception practised on us, we suffered Wm. B. Rodman, at present one of the vilest wretches in North Carolina, to go unwhipt of justice.

We feel that for this neglect of duty on our part, an appology is due the people of the State and if forgiven for this offence we promise that henceforth in the conduct of this paper, personal considerations will be unknown and disregarded, when the public interest shall demand the exposure of villains, villainy, rascals, and rascality.

THE "ARKANSAW" BUMMER.

This insignificant thing, calling itself John T. Deweese, is the vilest morsel of infamy and corruption that Radicalism has yet vomited upon Southern soil.

This man, if a man he can be called, is a Radical nigger candidate for Congress from this district, and no more fitting and worthy standard bearer could have been selected than this ex-colonel, robber, murderer and house burner; and at all times cowardly villain, and insulter of unprotected and helpless women and children.

Our attention has been directed to this fellow by the conspicuous part he is playing in the present campaign, and his boasted ability to prepare subjects for funerals. We are also reminded of a description he frequently gives of the scenes in which he participated and witnessed while wearing the stars of a Colonel of the United States Army during the war. He prides himself on having applied the torch to the dwelling places of peaceful, unoffending and unprotected families in the State of Arkansas; and he says it did his loyal and patriotic heart good to see the poor defenceless women and children rushing out of the burning houses in their night clothes to escape the flames which he and his followers had kindled at the midnight hour.

We question if North Carolina ever before had the misfortune to be cursed with the presence of a demon like this, and we are quite sure the honorable people of the State have not hitherto been insulted by a candidate with so detestable a record as is presented by this heartless wretch and unmitigated scoundrel, Deweese.

LETTER FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SHAKER.

General Jos. C. Abbott, the Shaker from New Hampshire, and interloper from New Hanover in the late Convention, as chairman of the Finance Committee raised by that body, has prepared a very elaborate, not to say able, letter on the subject of taxation, which published in the Standard, completely knocks the party opposed to the Constitution into a "cocked hat."

The redoubtable General reasons elaborately, and views the subject of State indebtedness and taxation of the people with a comprehensiveness truly astonishing. The course of reasoning to which he resorts is in keeping with the fast age in which we live. The least that can be said in commendation of which, is that it enables him to demonstrate that a State Government costing under the new order of things a *million and a half* annually, can be carried on for a hundred thousand dollars less than the old government which cost the people about *three hundred thousand.*

Our worthy city cotemporary, the Sentinel, has an able *expose* of this deceptive letter of the Shaky General, and in accordance with the request of that paper to the press, we present the article to our readers, with our endorsement.

"SCURILOUS."

A morning paper of Raleigh informs its readers that "a journal published in this city has made a venomous and *scurilous* attack upon Gen. Canby," and winds up with the gratifying announcement that "the military authorities are amply able to take care of themselves."

This gratuitous intelligence will not be likely to strike any one as either new, or in any way surprising. Events of the last seven years have rather tended to convince some of our people that both the ability and inclination of many of these "authorities" to take care of number one, were rather above the requirements of the occasion, and it would be mere presumption to intimate, for a moment, that those charged with the affairs of a State, were unequal to the task of taking care of themselves. We accept the statement as a fact, and doubt not, the information is well grounded.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ANOTHER GUN SPIKED!!

Gen. Abbott's Letter.

Gen. Abbott, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has issued an address to the people in defence of the Radical party from the charge of providing for extravagant taxation. This letter is evidently in reply to the article published in the Sentinel, extensively copied in our State papers, and circulated in pamphlet form by the Conservative Executive Committee.

We are glad to find that Gen. Abbott, substantially, by his silence in regard to them, admits the statements of the taxes to be raised by the first General Assembly, heretofore made by us. Of course, if he had been able to deny the correctness of any of our estimates, he would have specifically done so, just as he spends his strength in regard to the item of the State debt. HE DOES NOT DENY THEM! He, therefore, *admits* their correctness:

1. Gen. Abbott does not deny that the General Assembly, at $8 per day and with many useless officers, such as reporters for Radical newspapers, Sergeant-at-arms, &c., will cost $50,000 more than heretofore.

2. He did not deny, *and cannot*, that the 20 NEW STATE OFFICERS will cost $60,000 per annum more than heretofore.

3. He did not and cannot deny that the Penitentiary will cost $250,000—at least $100,000 the first year.

4. He did not and cannot deny that the Common Schools, for whites and blacks together, will cost $500,000 per annum.

5. He did not and cannot deny that the University, hereafter to be free for blacks and whites, will cost $25,000 per annum.

6. He did not and cannot deny that the militia, whom Holden announces his intention to arm and equip to keep down opposition to his administration, will cost $300,000 per annum. The proposed Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States in imposing this duty on the General Assembly, but it was necessary to enable Holden to do like Brownlow, and hence this provision.

Now all the above named expenses are such as must be incurred right away by the first General Assembly. Gen. A. did not deny them, because they are laid down in black and white in the Constitution. We did not estimate many other expenses imposed by the Constitution, such as Houses of Refuge, Drunkard Asylums, &c., because these may be deferred by the General Assembly, if they choose. The expenses above enumerated the General Assembly must provide for, or break their oaths, as they must swear to support the Constitution.

These expenses make $985,000 more than the State has ever paid. Now add the taxation of last year, $260,000, and we have $1,245,000 per annum, to support the State Government—*not counting the interest on the public debt.*

And yet Gen. Abbott does not deny any of them; only makes a general assertion, plainly absurd, as will hereafter appear.

Gen. Abbott estimates the State debt, already existing and to be created under ordinances of the Convention, at $18,388,000, whereas we estimated it *from official data* at $19,476,500, a difference only of some $60,000 per annum. Gen. Abbott must study figures a little more closely, before he becomes a *perfect* Chairman of Finance Committees. He takes his figures from the Treasurer's Report to the Convention, which brings down the outstanding interest to only October 1st, 1867. The Ordinance of the Convention, ordering the payment of interest, directs the funding of over a million of dollars interest, falling due after October 1st, 1867, which, added to Gen. A.'s figures, make in round numbers the debt, as we stated it, $19,476,500. We see by Mr. Battle's letter to Dr. Leach, that he estimates it at $19,480,500—$4,000 more than we did.

The difference however is not very great. Gen. A. says the interest is $1,101,248, while we make it, *and we are right*, $1,168,000.

But Gen. Abbott says we have sets off of bonds and stocks, which diminish the State debt to $5,257,000, and he quotes from the Public Treasurer's report, to the General Assembly of 1865—'66, wherein he says, "while some of these sets-off are unproductive at present, I believe, in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel, they will, to a great degree, relieve the burden of the public debt."

Mr. Battle had a right to make this prediction in January, 1866. He could not anticipate, then, that hostile, so-called reconstruction legislation, vile slanders by infamous partizans, asserting the unsettled condition of the South, and ruinous taxation of our staples, cotton and tobacco, and on the whiskey manufactures of the Western counties, would prevent "the revival of trade and travel," which he, in common with all patriots, hoped for. Trade and travel *have not revived*, and the public burdens are not, therefore, relieved by the Railroad stocks held by the State. Not a cent of dividend has been paid the State and there will not be in any certain time. Some of the stocks, as those of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, of the Western, and of the Western N. C. R. R., cannot be expected to be productive for many years.

So much for Gen. Abbott's sets off. The truth is that for the present the State must look to other sources than dividends from Railroads, to enable her to pay interest on the public debt.

Gen. Abbott makes a radical mistake as to our position. We are as much opposed to repudiation as he is. In fact, we are more so, as he voted for the ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the debt dated *before* and *since* the war, totally ignoring, and thereby repudiating bonds issued *during* the war, issued for internal improvement purposes only. We think, however, this, as well as other matters of detail, should be left to the General Assembly, who are the best judges as to the time and manner of commencing payment of interest. Especially we insist that a Constitution, which imposes, besides the $1,168,000 interest, additional burdens of $1,245,000 per annum, should be voted down, as not suitable to the people of North Carolina. And we are sure that the forcing our people, by the legislation of Northern men and of penniless negroes, to begin payment of interest before they are ready, will foster the spirit of repudiation. Hence we are the truest friends of the bondholders.

GEN. ABBOTT IGNORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We are amazed that Gen. Abbott should say that, under the action of the Convention, "new bonds can be issued to pay every cent of the interest as it falls due, until the people shall be able to pay the tax." The ordinance expressly directs, that payment shall be made on part of the debt on 1st January, 1869, in CASH, and, then, finding all interest not paid into new bonds, the ordinance directs the General Assembly to pay interest on the whole debt accruing 1st July, 1869, and afterwads, in CASH. We reprint the ordinance in another part of this paper, so that our readers may judge for themselves. Indeed, the whole Constitution itself declares, that "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation *and by adequate taxation*, provide for *the prompt and regular* payment of the interest of the public debt." The Constitution further provides that the General Assembly, "after the year 1880, shall lay a specific annual tax," for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund, i. e. the General Assembly shall begin right away, *promptly, by adequate taxation, to pay interest regularly*, and, after 1880, *a tax in addition* shall be levied to create a Sinking Fund. Words cannot be plainer.

Surely, Gen. Abbott was napping terribly when he said: "To correct this, (i. e. the depreciation of our bonds) it was only necessary to provide for the resumption of the interest, and this the Convention did, *but did not direct a tax* to be levied till 1810." Oh, General Abbott!

COTTON TAX.

Gen. Abbott argues that our people can pay all these Convention expenses of over $2,000,000, because in 1867 they paid $1,800,000 taxes on cotton, and "there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation."

In the first place, it is not true that there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation. Many cotton planters were ruined last year. All, except a few, who have held their cotton until now, lost money. To many farmers the tax amounted to *one-fifth of the gross proceeds of their crops.* This is certainly "extraordinary oppression."

Secondly, cotton planting does not exist all over the State. Those who raise this staple might manage to pay their share; but the taxes must be uniform, and we really believe very many worthy people, now hardly making both ends meet, will be totally unable to pay their increased taxes. Lands will be sacrificed at tax sales, bought by capitalists and speculators, and our good citizens, with whom we have been raised, will give place to strangers. Perhaps Gen. Abbott would like this. We cannot think of it without horror. We have North Carolina hearts.

Gen. Abbott defends the Convention by showing, at length, that certain prominent Conservatives, Presidents of Railroad Companies, asked and obtained aid for their roads. Certainly, and they did their duty to their roads, by getting all they could. Railroad Presidents are generally sanguine in regard to the ability of the State to bear increase of debt in their favor, and nobody blames them. *We* have not found fault with their action. We might have voted for their schemes, for they have extremely "winning ways." But we presume no one of them asked the Convention to aid them by giving the people a Constitution which will cost over $2,000,000, FOR STATE TAXES ALONE. They would not be guilty of such bad "Railroading" as this.

GEN. ABBOTT JOCULAR.

The General is not only a financier and expounder of Constitutions, but he is a regular Joe Miller. Hear him! "The people must remember that it will not cost as much to conduct the affairs of the State *under the new Constitution as under the old.* By a careful estimate, it will be found that there will be a saving to the State of over $100,000!!"

Now think of it a moment. Under the new Constitution 20 new offices are created, which will cost $40,000; the Common Schools, to be opened for negroes and whites, will cost $500,000; the Militia must be armed, equipped and paid when in service, which costs old Brownlow $300,000, and will cost Holden the same; the University is to be made free for black and white, which will cost $25,000; the Asylums to be thrown open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost $50,000 more, and a Penitentiary *must be built by the first General Assembly*, which will cost $100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, can be done for $100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e. for less than $200,000. The General Assembly, alone, will cost two-thirds of this!

THE POLL TAX ARGUMENT.

The General quotes the clause in the Constitution which says the poll tax shall be equal to tax on $300 worth of property, as showing that the taxes cannot be very high. To this we reply: 1st. That all the provisions of the Constitution must be construed together, and, as very clearly, other clauses *command* a much higher taxation than the words of this section, taken *literally*, would warrant, the Courts will be compelled to give them such a] meaning as will make all the provisions stand.

2nd. Or else if the rate cannot be raised, the quantity of property taxed must be increased. Besides land and other property heretofore taxed, it will then become the duty of the Assembly to levy on WEARING APPAREL, horses, cattle, provisions, &c. All these will have to be brought in the tax list, as well as CHURCHES, school books, schools, mechanic's and farmer's tools, &c., in order to raise what this Constitution prescribes shall be raised.

This last view derives plausibility from the following considerations:

1st. While the Constitution is full of details, in fact being a mere code of laws, NO EXEMPTION from taxes is put into the Constitution. The General assembly *shall have power* to make exemptions, but they are not compelled to do it. And they *could not do it*, if thereby they would fail to raise money enough to carry out the directions of the Constitution.

2. The late Convention actually levied a tax ON EVERYTHING,—*on the baby's cradle*, the BIBLE, the clothes we wear, the food we eat to pay the expenses of the Convention—to pay negroes and others $8 per day. No doubt the Radical party, if elected, will pass another Revenue act just like this. In fact, if the section under consideration be interpreted *literally*, no other act can be passed.

Gen. Abbott is oblivious of the increased County taxation under this abominable Constitution. He fails to notice the enormous increase of taxes under his Yankee *regime* of County Commissioners, salaried Justices of the Peace and *townships*. We have not space to eliminate this heavy expense.

The truth is, the extravagance of this Constitution cannot be defended. It is, to state the whole truth in a few words, *a Yankee Constitution*, fitted only for rich and populous communities like Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a people homogeneous in character. Imported here, and offered to a people poor and sparsely settled, with one third of their number ignorant Africans, just emerged from slavery, it is in such a place A GRIM AND HIDEOUS MOCKERY.

Its success will be the ruin of the people—ITS DEFEAT THE BEGINNING OF RENEWED PROSPERITY. In three weeks, it will be cast, by a terrible rebuke of 20,000 WHITE MAJORITY, into the rubbish of history. It may be exhumed hereafter by some antiquarian and held up as a monument of legislative folly. Some of its advocates will take conspicuous places in history, as *petty* Dantons, Robespierres, Bareres and Benedict Arnolds.

General Abbott's letter has not only appeared in the Standard, but will, doubtless, be sent, in another form, all over the State. It is a deceptive and misleading article, and we call upon our cotemporaries throughout the State to publish our reply, that the antidote may go along with the poison.

Washington papers tell the following of the recent interview between Governor Pierpont and General Grant:

Ex-Governor Pierpont had an interview with General Grant yesterday on the subject of the recent appointment of General Welles as Governor. We understand that Mr. Pierpont demanded the suspension of the order of General Schofield making the change, and passed some severe strictures upon the official course of the latter gentleman. Gen. Grant is said to have stated to Mr. P., that if he would make his charges in writing, he would cause the order to be suspended, and an investigation made. Governor P. declined to do this.

The annual meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia will be held in the First Baptist church of Alexandria, on Thursday, before the first Sunday in June next. This body embraces the whole State; is missionary in its character, having under its care the benevolent and educational interests of the denomination.—It will bring together most of the ministers of the churches in the State, and a large lay delegation, besides many of the most distinguished ministers of the Southern Baptist Convention. It will be the first time this body ever assembled in Alexandria.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feb'y Term, 1868.

John A. Moore vs. James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28-oaw6w.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 19 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Apl 4-10.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

* * * * *

The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is opento him.

* * * * *

The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites. *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are about to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be stabled by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, eternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty, and *this law*, to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

* * * * * *

Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This constitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 30,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after entranchising 70,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this constitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degradation. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

* * * * * *

Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the ten then States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most solemnly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman,
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.

At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. S. Sprunt,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" Asa Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Gilbert Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D Ferebee,	M. Q. Waldrell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,
	Col. W. F. Martin.

CEMETERY NOTICE.—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

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Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Lellel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr

ar North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, Editor.

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—Father Ryan.

EXPLANATION—THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

In consequence of the *silent*, but none the less *severe*, rebuke administered to them by the public on attempting a revival of the North Carolinian, those upon whom the pecuniary responsibility of such revival mainly rested, have determined to abandon the enterprise, and in the present crippled and poverty stricken condition of the people, give up the idea of establishing in Raleigh a free, fearless and independent press of the character designed for this paper.

This course is advised as much in deference to the needy and impoverished condition of the undersigned, as to the pecuniary interest and protection of those furnishing the means upon which to re-establish the paper; and therefore concurring with the gentlemen, who have so kindly proffered to aid him, that under the present circumstances to go on would involve a useless and reckless sacrifice of money, and deeply sensible of the fact that those among whom he came unbidden, have seen nothing in his course of conduct to elicit their applause and support, he deems it the part of good breeding to retire with the best grace an unwelcome guest can assume.

A writer seldom acquits himself with credit when denied the appreciation of those in whose interest he labors, nor can a journal be expected to live long in a community where those who secretly approve its course are afraid to be seen reading it, and where business men shrink from the consequences of having their names and houses appear in its advertising columns.

Satisfied that in this campaign "the work is done and well done," the North Carolinian discontinues, and the undersigned quits it with the proud satisfaction of having done, or at least attempted to do, his duty.

In the recent attempt to revive the North Carolinian, the undersigned was not *trifling* with the public. He merely obeyed, at a personal sacrifice, the universally expressed wish of the people, the worth and sincerity of which having been tested, he cannot permit a further pecuniary sacrifice on the part of his friends. As announced on a former occasion like this, the balances due each and every one of the patrons of the paper, will be speedily and equitably adjusted.

Renewing his thanks to those who have stood by him, and asking at the hands of his brethren of the State "quill" one publication of this card, the undersigned assures his friends and brethren of the press that it shall not be long before he is heard from again.

Wm. A. Hearne.

One of the healthiest indications of the times is the evident disposition lately manifesting itself among the negroes to give heed and pay respect to the counsel and advice of the white men of the country.

The time lately was when scarcely one in a hundred of this people would listen to the speech of a respectable white man. But quite a change is now apparent.—From all parts of the State we hear of negroes in attendance on meetings and conventions of white men, conducting themselves in that quiet and gentlemanly manner peculiar to them in the old times, and listening to the addresses of our speakers with that respectful and serious attention characteristic of Sambo and Cuffee when old master's word was as good as any body's, and young master, the first young man in all the land.

It is with no little pleasure we note these facts, and we begin to fear we have not of late been at all times quite just and fair to the negroes. In comparing these former faithful friends, companions, old playmates and protectors of the young men of the South, to the miserable, low, mean, dirty and sneaking white men that have sought, for the accomplishment of a base and selfish purpose, to array the negro against us, we are sensible of having classed him where he does not naturally or properly belong. But in the terrible times through which we have been passing for the last three years, men without standing in society, character or honorable aims, have been so active and successful in poisoning the flexible minds of the over credulous African, that we have unwillingly come to regard him almost an open and avowed enemy.

For this deplorable result, and for the time being, irreparable injury to our domestic welfare, the white men of the South are not entirely blameless. We have been altogether too careless of the influence of evil men upon the black population of our country, and have paid too little regard to the character of the information with which their minds have been stored. We relied too much upon the influence which our former happy relations led us to believe we could at any time exercise over them for good, and while we slept an enemy sowed the seeds of corruption in their minds, which have well nigh ruined their morals, and destroyed their character for truth and fidelity. We awoke to discover our mistake too late, and to find ourselves powerless to correct the evil.

But thanks to the conduct of our would be destroyers, the reaction is coming about sooner than we had reason to expect. The actions of mean white men who assumed to lead the negroes, have been of a character so utterly at variance with those principles of honesty and decency the negroes have all their lives been accustomed to observe in the daily walks of their own white people, that they very properly begin to turn away from and distrust their professed friends, and nothing but an undefinable and insatiable thirst and desire for extraordinary privileges, could have induced the black men of the South to follow after, and do the bidding of this contemptible, dishonorable, degraded and detestable class of white persons calling themselves the loyal Union men of the country.—Now that the negro sees, for he has the sense to percieve it, that the course of these men is about to lead him into a war of races, the consequences of which will be ten fold worse than slavery, for to him it will be extermination, the more considerate begin to seriously ask if it is not the part of wisdom to wait for these privileges until the men in whose honesty and judgment they have not lost all confidence, shall see fit to accord such rights and privileges as the general conduct and welfare of the race may demand and merit. We say there are numbers of intelligent and reflecting negroes in this State who are beginning to take this sensible view of the situation.

There is another influence which is beginning to operate on the negro. Of a proud, ambitious and imitative nature, he has always endeavored to copy after his master, and not only does he desire to be a white man, but he must be thought well of by white men of respectability. It was an observable fact under the system of Southern slavery, that many of our slaves were as watchful of their characters as their masters, and under no circumstances would they willingly associate with those who, in point of respectability and standing, were in the estimation of the white people, their inferiors.

Now a negro of ordinary intelligence can determine the respectability of a white man at first sight, and they have not only seen that respectable people refuse to recoguize the white men of the Radical party as gentlemen, but they have also discovered the very best reason in the world for such refusal—that there are no gentlemen connected with that party at the South; and to the sensitive nature of the negro, the discovery, that he has allowed himself to be drawn into the socity and associations of those who command no respect among decent men of their own color, is a painful and distressing one.

While we know the masses of the negroes will vote the Radical ticket in the approaching election through fear and from the intimidations of the leagues, if not from choice and desire, we are nevertheless glad to perceive the unmistakable feelings of disgust they are beginning to entertain for those in whom they were foolishly induced to repose such implicit confidence and trust.

Our attention was first directed to the above facts by one of the leading negro delegates to the late Convention, and who by the way, was one of the most intelligent and respectable members of the Republican party on the floor, and whose expressed opinion of the Northern interlopers, and the native white men acting in concert with them, is peculiarly complimentary to the members of the party of morals.

We rather concur with our cotemporary of the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, in regard to the Ku Klux Klan, and would in our present ignorance of its purposes or whereabouts certainly not court an opportunity to offend that mysterious order. Though we have not hitherto attached any serious importance to the organization. But the military commanders at the South, valiant sons of Mars as they are, heroes of the conquering armies of the North, cowardly, tyranical, and contemptible puppets, clothed with the authority of despots and perpetrating their wrongs on a conquered, suffering, and powerless people, magnify this Klan into another terrible war of rebellion, and would fain invent a new pretext for heaping still further wrongs and outrages upon us.

These guilty wretches feel that the hand of retribution is ready to grasp them, and it is characteristic of their past lives and course of conduct to "flee when no man pursueth," and this new fright is in keeping with the heroism they displayed in the face of the army composed of that people over whom they are now permitted to rule with such high handed outrage, practicing their refined cruelty and remorseless deviltry.

We give elsewhere the substance of a series of new military orders issued by General Meade of the Second District, and his understrapper Shepherd, commanding at Montgomery. These orders are without a parallel. Our Commander at Charleston, in all his littleness has not evinced such cowardly, cruel and vindictive meanness.

For publishing notices of the Ku Klux Klan, any newspaper publisher is to be stopped, tried of course by a military commission, and fined and imprisoned. Civil officers and officers of municipalities are to be "held strictly accountable for the suppression of the organization, and the apprehension of its members." If against the offence of persons so apprehended the civil code is silent, the party arrested is to be turned over to the military for trial by commission. Ignorance of the existence of all placards with cabalistic inscriptions, will not be accepted as an excuse, and citizens even are held responsible for such occurrences and offences in the localities where they may happen to reside.

These gentlemen whose profession is that of arms, are no doubt in the enjoyment of one of Stanton's scares, and securely housed in their headquarters, they attempt the game of intimidation from their places of safe retreat, while the occasion furnishes a convenient opportunity for further distressing the afflicted inhabitants of our desolated and desecrated country.

These wrongs must surely be righted:

"For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and wight long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

We learn, on very bad authority however, that incendiary documents are being circulated in this State advising the people to resist the military authorities. We have not been able to lay hands on or get a sight at any of the incendiary matter alluded to, and after mature reflection we are constrained to pronounce the story a fabrication, to draw it mildly.

"Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," was a declaration of political faith uttered and held to by the leading incendiary of North Carolina, when the party to which this writer acknowledged political allegiance was striving to save the country from war, and when its individual members were working to counteract the teachings and influene of that organ of loyalty in North Carolina, which now scents incendiarism and treason in the atmosphere.

The doctrine of "resistance to tyranny" may have been a correct one: if true in 1860, when tyranny like that which we have felt since was entirely unknown to the people of this country, it surely is now when we are strangers to aught else; but we would remind our readers that to attempt to enforce a right when the ruling power knows no law, and is governed by no other consideration than that of might, is sometimes a dangerous thing, therefore under the present circumstances, we do not counsel resistance to an unscrupulous and unlimited power.

It occurs to us that something which has been said through the columns of this paper may have been misconstrued into counselling resistance to the military authorities. But if so, we have to say that such is not true in point of fact.—We assume the right as a free and independent journal to criticise the actions of those in authority over us, be they civil or military, a right we believe that has not been denied in this country, where the freedom of the press is guaranteed as one of the bulwarks of liberty. We expect to continue in this course, but we shall certainly not at this time attempt to lead the people into anything like "resistance to authority."

We have advised the people to disregard a certain ordinance of the late scallawag Convention, and the order of the commander of the district attached thereto, attempting to give it validity and force. We do so now. We shall continue to do so until the election, when, if the constitution is ratified, the ordinance becomes a law. Then we shall insist upon its observance and enforcement. But as yet it is a mere Pope's bull against the comet, and is worthy of no regard or respect whatever. If this is incendiary and revolutionary, let those who gave birth to treason and disloyalty in this State make the most of it. We tell the people of North Carolina that they are under no obligations to those who pursue a course destructive of their best interest, and it is a duty the white men of the country owe themselves to let the negroes understand that they cannot expect any further favors at their hands, so long as they follow the advice and counsel of the mean white men who are now engaged everywhere in stirring up strife, and endeavoring to incite war between the two races.

The action of the Commanding General of this Military District, in giving or attempting to give validity to an ordinance of the Convention before its work is accepted by the people of the State, is contemptible and ridiculous, but characteristic of the man.

This action of General Canby is an outrage—a wanton abuse of power. The Convention displayed its ignorance of law, or manifested a total disregard of the purposes for which a Convention of the people is called, when it passed the ordinance, but it mattered little with that supreme body, since, as delegates frequently declared, they had loyal bayonets at their backs to ratify their work; and might, with singularly appropriateness have added, and a willing tool in the form of a military commander to connive at and assist them in their meanness.

As we understand it, the ordinance is a dead letter until the Constitution shall have been ratified, for until this event shall happen, the ordinance has not a color of law. Consequently there can be no offence committed under it before the the ratification of the Constitution.

As we have before advised, so we again urge the people of the State not to be intimidated by such military and loyal bombast, but disregard it by using every fair means at their command to defeat the damnable and contemptible machinations of Canby and the Convention, to enslave a free people.

The war of races at the South is impending and inevitable.

We have the authority of the Radical Scallawag party for the assertion, while unmistakable and unquestionable proof of the fact presents itself daily, and on every possible occasion. The time was when this much to be deplored state of things could have been averted. But that time has passed. It had passed when so many of the former white men of the country were found arrayed on the side of the black race against their own. The time for averting an evil, the consequences of which the human mind refuses to contemplate, and at the bare mention of which men shudder, was over when the conspirators against their races—aye, against their own kith and kin, their households and their familie, had succeeded in instilling into the savage nature of the negro, a feeling of opposition and deadly hostility to the white man.

We have seen it for months. Candid men everywhere, who looked facts steadily in the face, have not failed to see it. Many would disguise disagreeable realities, and refuse to recognize the probability of an event repugnant to their natures, but none can ignore the tendency of the times. So let us be prepared for the worst. Since we cannot ward off this doom, let us meet our fate like men. We but await an hour which, when it arrives, will come fraught with duties and weighty responsibilities to ourselves, to our race, and to our country.

The good men of the South will stand acquitted before the world and high Heaven of this crime against the laws of God and man. They have made concessions to the demands of unprincipled and revolutionary men in power, that wise and patriotic rulers would never have required. For a permanent peace and quiet they have manifested a readiness to surrender creeds and give up principles that nature has wrought into the very texture of their lives. But concessions have availed us nothing. Our proverbial love for peace has been construed into a fear of strife—our forbearance as cowardice.

If we would preserve the rights still left us, we must assert them, regardless of consequences or the cost at which they are to be maintained. We are no advocates of war; we are for peace, but that cry of peace, peace, which lulls men into a false security in the hour of danger, brings not peace, but destruction. Not sensational nor an alarmist, yet we would warn the Southern people of the threatening danger hanging over them, and we urge upon every one the necessity of preparing at once for the responsibilities of the dark hour, come when it may

While they will not inaugurate a war of races, the white men of the South will calmly await its precipitation upon them; and although the negroes are thoroughly organized, armed, equipped, and officered by adventurers from the North, and the Holdens and Hunnicutts of the South, the result is not to be feared. The event will be deplored, but no one need fear the final issue.

Something more serious than the Ku Klux Klan is attracting the attention and engaging the minds of the thinking men of the country.

We present to our readers this morning a carefully prepared article from the pen of one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of Virginia. We have had the article under consideration for some days, doubting whether its publication at this time would be productive of good or evil to the cause of the constitutional party of the country.

While we would dissent from the leading views presented by this writer, we are at a loss for argument to refute him. For as every one must see unless the tide of fanaticism is speedily checked, the sun has set upon Constitutional freedom and Republican institutions for America. It is simply a question to be solved by the strength of the Democratic party, and the determination of the American people to preserve and retain the form of government transmitted to them. We can only say God save the Country!

The following is what the writer alludes to above as the advice of Montgomery Blair, which Grant should follow to "make himself Emperor without another war."

"The first Napoleon graduated in ascent to empire through successive adoptions by demoralized representative bodies, the suffrages of the people being called in under the superintendence of the army to sanction each advance. The present Emperor came forward under similar auspices. The Chambers of France voted out a King and voted up a Republic. As a most loyal republican Louis Napoleon became President—a radical French Parliament started again the ball of revolution. Taking advantage of these excesses the President laid hold of the turbulent in their beds, despatched them out of his way, and with the rest restored the empire by the popular suffrages under sway of the military, assisted by police bureaus, provincial prefects, and military commanders. Iturbide became Emperor under like auspices in Mexico. A Congress of some 170 members was thinned by army influence to consist of 90, and a minority of this body united with the army to make the first Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian, with the French army, proposed the same mode of reconciling the people to peace and established government. And now the fragment of a Congress of the United States proposes to accomplish the same happy *euthanasia* for our troubles, by disabilitating the people who created our Constitution for a vote under it, and bringing in a new people under the instruction and discipline of our armies to do it for them: and this too is all to be sanctioned by acts of Congress in advance, and by constitutional amendments afterwards."

Impeachment.

"Mark," the inimitable, incomparable and versatile correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial furnishes the following to the paper of a late date

A PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Say rather, two Presidential talks in the letter, for I have seen A. J. twice within the past week and conversed with him freely on each occasion on political topics, and especially on the great subject which now monopolizes the attention of the people throughout the country, and may be naturally supposed to engross a good share of the time and contemplation of his Excellency.

On Sunday night I found the President, as I thought, quite despondent. He seemed to have read in the proceeding of the trial, as far as it had then progressed, enough to justify his fears on the subject of his own fate, and to have come to the conclusion that the case had been prejudged against him. More than once however, in the course of the two hours I was with him, he expressed the hope that he would be fairly heard, and coupled it always with implicit confidence in his full vindication. The idea was that unless he had been condemned before the trial began, he should certainly be acquitted at its close.

Last night I called on him again. He had entirely recovered from his despondency, and was in his accustomed good spirits—not only confident, but even combative, insisting all the way through not only that he was right, but that Congress was wrong, and that the wrong end of the avenue was in process of impeachment. A friend, to whom I have since spoken of the contrast which these two paragraphs present, explained it at once by saying: "That's the way it has been with him ever since the impeachment began. He is constantly alternating between the fears that he won't be fairly tried, and the confidence that comes from a knowledge that he has committed no impeachable offence.

BEN. BUTLER.

Naturally enough the subject of General Butler came up on Sunday evening, as the town was full of rumors about the great speech to be made next day by that distinguished gentleman. I asked the President if Butler hadn't applied to him in 1865 for a Cabinet office. "No," he said. "Butler himself never did, but his friends did it for him." A strong movement was made to get Butler in Stanton's place, and because he didn't succeed, Butler has been pretty sharp after me ever since. The idea was to put Butler in the War Office as the first step toward reorganizing the Democratic party with such men as he at the head of it.

FORNEY.

I asked the President if Forney wasn't on the same tack with Butler in the matter of reorganizing the Democratic party. "Yes," he said, "he was, and he (Forney) began to grumble as early as December, 1864 just after the Presidential election, because Democrats like himself had been neglected and badly treated during Lincoln's first administration. The first thing he did was to write me a letter, hoping that when I came to the Vice-Presidency I would give him the control of some patronage that he said belonged to the office of Secretary of the Senate, but had of late years been given to the Sergeant-at-arms. He hoped I would change that. Then when I became President he was still more importunate for something or other that he wanted. He always wanted something. He thought he could take charge of me and control everything, and when I wouldn't let him do that he quarrelled with me. He is a mighty small man to quarrel with, but, if it was worth while, I could very easily show the motive of his opposition to me. The President also showed me a letter from Forney, dated January 7, 1868, in which the writer hopes the administration of Tennessee and Louisiana will not be embarrassed by the question of negro suffrage and doesn't see how Northern men can vote to enfranchise the illiterate negroes of the South, while in nearly every State in the North the blacks are disfranchised.

GENERAL EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

I asked the President if he had read the testimony of General Emory given that day (Thursday). Yes, he said, he had just finished the reading of it in the afternoon paper as I came in.

"Well, what do you think of it?" said I; adding that Emory seemed to have considered himself a very important person in the conspiracy, and one to whose patriotism and integrity the country was much indebted. "Yes, said the President, "and there's where he makes a great mistake. He talks as as if I had sent for him to advise with him and to discuss constitutional questions with him, when I did nothing of the kind. If I had been in need of a constitutional adviser, I'd have sent for somebody else. The reason I sent for him was this. I was told that morning on very good authority, which I could not well disregard, that important changes and movements in the troops about Washington had been going on without my knowledge or advice. I had been told that Stanton had been giving orders as if to get ready for a disturbance here, which he seemed to anticipate, and during which he proposed to make it an easy matter for somebody else to step in and get possession of the Government. I didn't know how much truth there was in it; but Secretary Welles had called on me, and insisted that I should take some notice of the matter. So I sent for Emory, and questioned him about the disposition of troops here merely to find out if these changes had been made; and if so, by whose authority. He over-estimated his own importance, and thought I wanted to consult him on another subject and discuss constitutional questions with him. When Secretary Welles is called to the stand, he will very readily explain why I sent for Emory."

THE CIRCLE SPEECHES.

I said to the President that they would commence the testimony on the last articles, or those relating to his Cleveland and St. Louis speeches to-morrow, and asked him if he denied the correctness of the reports of those speeches as presented to the court. Yes, he said he did, and he denied above all, the right to introduce mere extracts from long speeches, omitting the context, and saying nothing about the circumstances under which they were delivered. As for the Cleveland speech, he said, "I did not intend to make any speech there at all. My intention was to come out in response to the call of the people, and excuse myself and then retire. But as soon as I appeared some people in the crowd commenced to hoot at me, and question me, and badger me, and I thought I'd go in and silence them. I have been in politics a long time and am naturally combative. I don't propose to be hooted down by anybody, and especially I didn't propose to be hooted down by a set of men sent out for that purpose as these fellows were at Cleveland and elsewhere. So they went for me, and I went for them, and we had it hot and heavy for a while. They would listen to me for a while, but kept interrupting me to prevent me from saying anything. I was determined they shouldn't succeede, but that since they didn't want to let me speak, I'd speak anyhow. And I kept on until I got the better of them, and after a short time they listened to me perfect in perfect silence.

MR. JOHNSON TELLS ON GRANT.

Speaking of the charge that he was drunk while on his western tour in 1866, Mr. Johnson said:

"They'll find out, at any rate, that I didn't drink half as much as one or two others, about whose condition nobody dares to say a word."

"I think I can guess the name of one of them," said I. "Don't he go from Cleveland to Detroit, and wasn't it announced with a great flourish of trumpets that he had left your party in disgust?" "Yes," replied the President, "he went to Detroit; but it wasn't because he was disgusted with my politics at all. In fact, he wasn't in a condition to know much about politics just then."

Two negroes in Texas, fought a duel for the hand of a black "damsel," in which a number of soldiers participated as seconds on both sides. The successful antagonist loaded his gun with an immense quantity of powder and a handfull of musket balls. When he fired he killed everything before him antagonist seconds spectators and had his own breastworks seriously injured.

Green peas in Wilmington market.

(From the Nasue Virginian, April 3d.)

For Emperor: Ulysses Grant

Three delusions occupy the minds of that small portion of the American people, who are able to think seriously about political affairs.

First, the moderate Republicans, who are unwilling to sacrifice liberty to party ascendancy, dream that this country may be governed permanently by the Federal Legislature, to which the Executive and Judiciary shall be not absolutely but relatively subordinate.

Second, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the New York World dreams that the Radicals being ousted, the Government may be restored to what it was before the war and the Constitution reestablished, minus the institution of slavery, and the latency as they esteem it, of secession.

Third, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the La Cross Democrat and its adherents, whose numbers in the North are becoming considerable and whose unreflecting followers at the South may be numbered by thousands, dream that the overthrow of the Bondholders, the repudiation of the public debt, and the uprising of the working people, will inaugurate a new era of peace, prosperity and happiness under a perpetual Republic.

It is high time these delusions were dispelled.

This country cannot be long or well governed by the Federal Legislature, for the reason that that Legislature even if it were Democratic instead of Radical, would, under a system of general suffrage (supposing negroes to be excluded), represent the mob and its passions.

The constitution cannot be restored, since slavery and secession. Slavery secured an aristocratic representation, and secession was the sole safeguard against consolidation. If a State have not the right to secede peacefully, every right which it claims must, in case of dispute, be established by force of arms, and arms failing (as in the late war) the Federal power, whether it be controlled by the Executive, the Legislature or Judiciary becomes so far as the States are concerned, supreme—in a word, it is despotism.

The hopes of Brick Pomeroy and his followers North and South, do not merit serious refutation. They are hardly sincere and they are certainly wild. The repudiation of the public debt is chaos, anarchy.

What then is our state?

Looking to the past, we now see clearly that the American revolution, in so far as it was supposed to have established the right of self-government, was a blunder as well as a crime. The experiment has failed signally, and (for ages to come) hopelessly.

The question of secession, which remained in dispute from the foundation of the Union, till 1865, has now been finally decided, and the sword has left to the State North as well as South no rights whatever. The authority in Washington is paramount to all other authority in the land, and none need or dare gainsay it.

War being ended it remained to decide which of the three branches of the central government should control the others. Hence the long and bitter struggle between Andrew Johnson and Congress. That struggle is drawing near a close. Ours has been heretofore a Presidential or popular government. A few weeks hence, it will be a Congressional oligarchy, and we all know what to expect from that.

This oligarchy, infuited by pride and maddened by passion, could not, under any circumstances, remain long in power. It is not an oligarchy of aristocrats, but of demagogues. They have neither the sense, the discretion nor the breeding necessary to the maintenance of their high position. Already their heads are giddy.

Fortunately for the country, they cannot remain long on trial. They are compelled next fall to go through the forms of a Presidential election. Still more fortunately they are forced to present General Grant as their candidate. We think it fortunate, because we believe firmly that Grant's election is certain, and because we believe that Grant will prove their master.

Many will dissent from this opinion, which we have long held and shall continue to hold until we see reason to change it. Many will be offended, but that we cannot help it. There is, in our opinion, no earthly chance of the restoration of a Republican form of government, and if we are to choose between a Senate of fanatics and a Tyrant like Grant, we declare unhesitatingly in favor of the latter.

We should much prefer a limited Constitutional monarchy to a Despotism. But that is not possible here. In England, where the franchises is restricted and where the Parliament represents the landed interests and the vested rights of the titled gentry, monarchy is the natural sequence. But in the United States, property and intelligence do not and cannot, while universal suffrage obtains, bear rule.

Empire is the natural sequence of Republics. And if Grant will follow the suggestions of Montgomery Blair, given in another column, he may make himself Emperor without another war.—That is the best we of the South as well as the North can expect for some years to come. In the convulsion which must occur before the next decade, the South may reasonably hope to be free—if that be a boon, as things are since the downfall of African slavery. For the present her interest is an Emperor instead of a mob of masters, miscalled a Senate.

Nor need the South fear Grant. He is not the fool he is said to be. He is not the Radical he is thought to be. He has played and is still playing his game for absolute power with consummate skill. From an obscure outcast from the regular army, he has risen to the supreme command of that army. He has made himself a necessity to the Radical party. Strong as that party has been and is still, it is powerless without Grant, and they know it. He knows it. This day, were he to side with Johnson, Radicalism would go to the wall. He does not side with Johnson, not because he hates the South or loves negroes, but because Johnson represents Constitutionalism, and his game is outside and above the Constitution. He is seeking dominion, and he has almost grasped it. Whether the wisdom which has led him so far be his own or another's the fact remains—Grant is the power in this country. Call it fortune luck, what else you will, it does not change the result.

He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple, and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for horses, for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance all, do not the least until him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unis said, in quiet derision, 'he talks little and thinks less,' it uttered a good joke, which all enjoyed. But those who will be at pains to look back a little, will remember two important facts in this 'lucky fool's' history.—First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to nominate their candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He who would rush his legions against Bragg entrenched on Lookout Mountain, who strewed the line of march from Rapidan to the James with 80,000 dead and dying, who at the second Cold Harbour, allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee, and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen at Andersonville, he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and coolly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition. Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if in so doing it be necessary to deluge New England or the West with blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

But he has taken sides with the negro and will grind the whites of the South under his heel. So he. His danger lies not that way. The South is unarmed, and naturally disposed, as a choice of evils, to prefer Imperialism to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name but emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his armies in motion. In this way and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peaceably. The Republic will have disappeared, the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but we will have the best possible under the circumstances and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection. The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who behave themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

ORDER FROM GENERAL CANBY.

Headquarters and Military District of Charleston S.C. April 6, 1868.

General Orders } No. 61.

The Commanding General has received information from different sections of the State of North Carolina and South Carolina, and from members of both political parties, that combinations have been formed, or are now being formed to prevent, delay or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent persons from aiding in executing the duties of any office or employment under the United States, at the election held under the authority of the law of March 2, 1867. The power for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the laws that are supplementary thereto. While he is satisfied that these complaints apply to a few persons of both parties, it is proper that all such persons should be warned that any attempt by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of the laws of the United States, under the authority by which the said election is ordered, or by intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust under the laws of the United States, a Board of Registration, Superintendent, Judge, Manager, Inspector or Clerk of any other employment at said election, will be amenable, not only to the penalties prescribed under the authority of the said laws for violation of the Act of Congress, and to punish certain conspirators. Approved July 31, 1861. (Statutes at Large, Volume 12, page XXXIII.)

It is the duty of the civil and military authorities in both States to secure to every loyal citizen the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage and this duty must be fully, faithfully and impartially performed and the Commanding General confidently expects that the people of these States will unite in securing for each citizen the full and proper exercise of this franchise. But if in any District or County or polling precinct division of either State the election should be prevented, or the ballot-boxes or poll-lists should be destroyed, or the elections duly prescribed under the laws of the United States should be prevented by force or intimidation from proceeding, a new election will be ordered for such District, county or polling subdivision.

To the end that the laws of the United States may be duly executed, that the officers charged with conducting the elections may be protected in the discharge of their duties, and that all qualified electors may be protected in the exercise of the elective franchise, Commanders of Posts are authorized whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, to appoint from the officers of the army or the Freedmen's Bureau, in their command Military Commissioners for the counties or counties within the territorial limits of their commands that are so remote from the headquarters that the powers conferred upon Post Commanders cannot be immediately or conveniently exercised.

The Military Commissioners so appointed are invested with all the powers of the Justices of the Peace of Districts or Counties or the police magistrates of cities, and will be governed in the execution of their duties by the laws of the State in which they may be serving, except so far as these laws may be in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the orders issued from Headquarters of this District; and in addition to any troops that may be placed at their disposal, are given the command of the police force in Districts, Counties, cities and towns, and all police officers, sheriffs, constables and other peace officers, are required to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners in all such cases.

The Military Commissioners will promptly report all cases in which they assume jurisdiction, and the disposition made in each case. When parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, the case will be so fully reported as to enable the Commanding General to determine whether it shall be tried by a military commission or be brought before a civil court.

The jurisdiction hereby given to the Military Commissioners will be determined and limited by the authority heretofore delegated to Post Commanders by General Orders No. 100, dated August 9, 1867, and General Orders No. 141, of December 6, 1867, and will not be considered as extending to the inhabitants in their ordinary pursuits and relations, unless the civil authorities should refuse or fail to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to give an equal protection to persons and property; and all persons who resist an authority so lawfully established, or who fail to execute any lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent and in the same manner that they are required by law to assist and execute the writs of the civil magistrate.

Some of the complaints that have reached Commanding General apply to colored voters in the two States, and to sections where they have the numerical ascendancy. To them it is proper to say that the elective franchise conferred upon them by law, carries with it no authority to interfere with others in the free exercise of that right, and that while it is their duty not to regard threats of intimidation as to themselves, any combinations to prevent by force intimidation or threats the same free exercise of this right to others will be unlawful, and will subject the offenders to the penalties prescribed by law or by military orders. They are counselled to exercise the right of voting in a quiet and orderly manner, giving offence to no one, and after depositing their votes, not to linger about the polling places, but to return quietly to their homes and to their customary avocations.

Commanding Officers will as wide a circulation as possible to this order within the limits of their commands.

By Command of Bvt. Lt. Major General Canby.

Jno. V. Canby,
Aide de Camp,
A. A. G. Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

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THE BEST WATER WHEEL IS LEFFEL'S Patent Double American Turbine, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

Send for a circular. to may 4

...ne North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who, never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, EDITOR.

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

EXPLANATION—THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

In consequence of the *silent*, but none the less *severe*, rebuke administered to them by the public on attempting a revival of the North Carolinian, those upon whom the pecuniary responsibility of such revival mainly rested, have determined to abandon the enterprise, and in the present crippled and poverty stricken condition of the people, give up the idea of establishing in Raleigh a free, fearless and independent press of the character designed for this paper.

This course is advised as much in deference to the needy and impoverished condition of the undersigned, as to the pecuniary interest and protection of those furnishing the means upon which to re-establish the paper; and therefore concurring with the gentlemen, who have so kindly proffered to aid him, that under the present circumstances to go on would involve a useless and reckless sacrifice of money, and deeply sensible of the fact that those among whom he came unbidden, have seen nothing in his course of conduct to elicit their applause and support, he deems it the part of good breeding to retire with the best grace an unwelcome guest can assume.

A writer seldom acquits himself with credit when denied the appreciation of those in whose interest he labors, nor can a journal be expected to live long in a community where those who secretly approve its course are afraid to be seen reading it, and where business men shrink from the consequences of having their names and houses appear in its advertising columns.

Satisfied that in this campaign "the work is done and well done," the North Carolinian discontinues, and the undersigned quits it with the proud satisfaction of having done, or at least attempted to do, his duty.

In the recent attempt to revive the North Carolinian, the undersigned was not *trifling* with the public. He merely obeyed, at a personal sacrifice, the universally expressed wish of the people, the worth and sincerity of which having been tested, he cannot permit a further pecuniary sacrifice on the part of his friends. As announced on a former occasion like this, the balances due each and every one of the patrons of the paper, will be speedily and equitably adjusted.

Renewing his thanks to those who have stood by him, and asking at the hands of his brethren of the State "quill" one publication of this card, the undersigned assures his friends and brethren of the press that it shall not be long before he is heard from again.

WM. A. HEARNE.

ONE of the healthiest indications of the times is the evident disposition lately manifesting itself among the negroes to give heed and pay respect to the counsel and advice of the white men of the country.

The time lately was when scarcely one in a hundred of this people would listen to the speech of a respectable white man. But quite a change is now apparent.—From all parts of the State we hear of negroes in attendance on meetings and conventions of white men, conducting themselves in that quiet and gentlemanly manner peculiar to them in the old times, and listening to the addresses of our speakers with that respectful and serious attention characteristic of Sambo and Cuffee when old master's word was as good as any body's, and young master, the first young man in all the land.

It is with no little pleasure we note these facts, and we begin to fear we have not of late been at all times quite just and fair to the negroes. In comparing these former faithful friends, companions, old playmates and protectors of the young men of the South, to the miserable, low, mean, dirty and sneaking white men that have sought, for the accomplishment of a base and selfish purpose, to array the negro against us, we are sensible of having classed him where he does not naturally or properly belong. But in the terrible times through which we have been passing for the last three years, men without standing in society, character or honorable aims, have been so active and successful in poisoning the flexible minds of the over credulous African, that we have unwillingly come to regard him almost an open and avowed enemy.

For this deplorable result, and for the time being, irreparable injury to our domestic welfare, the white men of the South are not entirely blameless. We have been altogether too careless of the influence of evil men upon the black population of our country, and have paid too little regard to the character of the information with which their minds have been stored. We relied too much upon the influence which our former happy relations led us to believe we could at any time exercise over them for good, and while we slept an enemy sowed the seeds of corruption in their minds, which have well nigh ruined their morals, and destroyed their character for truth and fidelity. We awoke to discover our mistake too late, and to find ourselves powerless to correct the evil.

But thanks to the conduct of our would be destroyers, the reaction is coming about sooner than we had reason to expect. The actions of mean white men who assumed to lead the negroes, have been of a character so utterly at variance with those principles of honesty and decency the negroes have all their lives been accustomed to observe in the daily walks of their own white people, that they very properly begin to turn away from and distrust their professed friends, and nothing but an undefinable and insatiable thirst and desire for extraordinary privileges, could have induced the black men of the South to follow after, and do the bidding of this contemptible, dishonorable, degraded and detestable class of white persons calling themselves the loyal Union men of the country.—Now that the negro sees, for he has the sense to percieve it, that the course of these men is about to lead him into a war of races, the consequences of which will be ten fold worse than slavery, for to him it will be extermination, the more considerate begin to seriously ask if it is not the part of wisdom to wait for these privileges until the men in whose honesty and judgment they have not lost all confidence, shall see fit to accord such rights and privileges as the general conduct and welfare of the race may demand and merit. We say there are numbers of intelligent and reflecting negroes in this State who are beginning to take this sensible view of the situation.

There is another influence which is beginning to operate on the negro. Of a proud, ambitious and imitative nature, he has always endeavored to copy after his master, and not only does he desire to be a white man, but he must be thought well of by white men of respectability. It was an observable fact under the system of Southern slavery, that many of our slaves were as watchful of their characters as their masters, and under no circumstances would they willingly associate with those who, in point of respectability and standing, were in the estimation of the white people, their inferiors.

Now a negro of ordinary intelligence can determine the respectability of a white man at first sight, and they have not only seen that respectable people refuse to recognize the white men of the Radical party as gentlemen, but they have also discovered the very best reason in the world for such refusal—that there are no gentlemen connected with that party at the South; and to the sensitive nature of the negro, the discovery, that he has allowed himself to be drawn into the socity and associotions of those who command no respect among decent men of their own color, is a painful and distressing one.

While we know the masses of the negroes will vote the Radical ticket in the approaching election through fear and from the intimidations of the leagues, if not from choice and desire, we are nevertheless glad to perceive the unmistakable feelings of disgust they are beginning to entertain for those in whom they were foolishly induced to repose such implicit confidence and trust.

Our attention was first directed to the above facts by one of the leading negro delegates to the late Convention, and who by the way, was one of the most intelligent and respectable members of the Republican party on the floor, and whose expressed opinion of the Northern interlopers, and the native white men acting in concert with them, is peculiarly complimentary to the members of the party of morals.

WE rather concur with our cotemporary of the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, in regard to the Ku Klux Klan, and would in our present ignorance of its purposes or whereabouts certainly not court an opportunity to offend that mysterious order. Though we have not hitherto attached any serious importance to the organization. But the military commanders at the South, valiant sons of Mars as they are, heroes of the conquering armies of the North, cowardly, tyranical, and contemptible puppets, clothed with the authority of despots and perpetrating their wrongs on a conquered, suffering, and powerless people, magnify this Klan into another terrible war of rebellion, and would fain invent a new pretext for heaping still further wrongs and outrages upon us.

These guilty wretches feel that the hand of retribution is ready to grasp them, and it is characteristic of their past lives and course of conduct to "flee when no man pursueth," and this new fright is in keeping with the heroism they displayed in the face of the army composed of that people over whom they are now permitted to rule with such high handed outrage, practicing their refined cruelty and remorseless deviltry.

We give elsewhere the substance of a series of new military orders issued by General Meade of the Second District, and his understrapper Shepherd, commanding at Montgomery. These orders are without a parallel. Our Commander at Charleston, in all his littleness has not evinced such cowardly, cruel and vindictive meanness.

For publishing notices of the Ku Klux Klan, any newspaper publisher is to be stopped, tried of course by a military commission, and fined and imprisoned. Civil officers and officers of municipalities are to be "held strictly accountable for the suppression of the organization, and the apprehension of its members." If against the offence of persons so apprehended the civil code is silent, the party arrested is to be turned over to the military for trial by commission. Ignorance of the existence of all placards with cabalistic inscriptions, will not be accepted as an excuse, and citizens even are held responsible for such occurrences and offences in the localities where they may happen to reside.

These gentlemen whose profession is hat of arms, are no doubt in the enjoyment of one of Stanton's scares, and securely housed in their headquarters, they attempt the game of intimidation from their places of safe retreat, while the occasion furnishes a convenient opportunity for further distressing the afflicted inhabitants of our desolated and desecrated country.

These wrongs must surely be righted:

"For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

WE learn, on very bad authority however, that incendiary documents are being circulated in this State advising the people to resist the military authorities. We have not been able to lay hands on or get a sight at any of the incendiary matter alluded to, and after mature reflection we are constrained to pronounce the story a fabrication, to draw it mildly.

"Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," was a declaration of political faith uttered and held to by the leading incendiary of North Carolina, when the party to which this writer acknowledged political allegiance was striving to save the country from war, and when its individual members were working to counteract the teachings and influenc of that organ of loyalty in North Carolina, which now scents incendiarism and treason in the atmosphere.

The doctrine of "resistance to tyranny" may have been a correct one; if true in 1860, when tyranny like that which we have felt since was entirely unknown to the people of this country, it surely is now when we are strangers to aught else; but we would remind our readers that to attempt to enforce a right when the ruling power knows no law, and is governed by no other consideration than that of might, is sometimes a dangerous thing, therefore under the present circumstances, we do not counsel resistance to an unscrupulous and unlimited power.

It occurs to us that something which has been said through the columns of this paper may have been misconstrued into counselling resistance to the military authorities. But if so, we have to say that such is not true in point of fact.—We assume the right as a free and independent journal to criticise the actions of those in authority over us, be they civil or military, a right we believe that has not been denied in this country, where the freedom of the press is guaranteed as one of the bulwarks of liberty. We expect to continue in this course, but we shall certainly not at this time attempt to lead the people into anything like "resistance to authority."

We have advised the people to disregard a certain ordinance of the late scallawag Convention, and the order of the commander of the district attached thereto, attempting to give it validity and force. We do so now. We shall continue to do so until the election, when, if the constitution is ratified, the ordinance becomes a law. Then we shall insist upon its observance and enforcement. But as yet it is a mere Pope's bull against the comet, and is worthy of no regard or respect whatever. If this is incendiary and revolutionary, let those who gave birth to treason and disloyalty in this State make the most of it. We tell the people of North Carolina that they are under no obligations to those who pursue a course destructive of their best interest, and it is a duty the white men of the country owe themselves to let the negroes understand that they cannot expect any further favors at their hands, so long as they follow the advice and counsel of the mean white men who are now engaged everywhere in stirring up strife, and endeavoring to incite war between the two races.

THE action of the Commanding General of this Military District, in giving or attempting to give validity to an ordinance of the Convention before its work is accepted by the people of the State, is contemptible and ridiculous, but characteristic of the man.

This action of General Canby is an outrage—a wanton abuse of power. The Convention displayed its ignorance of law, or manifested a total disregard of the purposes for which a Convention of the people is called, when it passed the ordinance, but it mattered little with that supreme body, since, as delegates frequently declared, they had loyal bayonets at their backs to ratify their work; and might, with singularly appropriateness have added, and a willing tool in the form of a military commander to connive at and assist them in their meanness.

As we understand it, the ordinance is a dead letter until the Constitution shall have been ratified, for until this event shall happen, the ordinance has not a color of law. Consequently there can be no offence committed under it before the the ratification of the Constitution.

As we have before advised, so we again urge the people of the State not to be intimidated by such military and loyal bombast, but disregard it by using every fair means at their command to defeat the damnable and contemptible machinations of Canby and the Convention, to enslave a free people.

THE war of races at the South is impending and inevitable.

We have the authority of the Radical Scallawag party for the assertion, while unmistakable and unquestionable proof of the fact presents itself daily, and on every possible occasion. The time was when this much to be deplored state of things could have been averted. But that time has passed. It had passed when so many of the former white men of the country were found arrayed on the side of the black race against their own. The time for averting an evil, the consequences of which the human mind refuses to contemplate, and at the bare mention of which men shudder, was over when the conspirators against their races—aye, against their own kith and kin, their households and their familie, had succeeded in instilling into the savage nature of the negro, a feeling of opposition and deadly hostility to the white man.

We have seen it for months. Candid men everywhere, who looked facts steadily in the face, have not failed to see it. Many would disguise disagreeable realities, and refuse to recognize the probability of an event repugnant to their natures, but none can ignore the tendency of the times. So let us be prepared for the worst. Since we cannot ward off this doom, let us meet our fate like men. We but await an hour which, when it arrives, will come fraught with duties and weighty responsibilities to ourselves, to our race, and to our country.

The good men of the South will stand acquitted before the world and high Heaven of this crime against the laws of God and man. They have made concessions to the demands of unprincipled and revolutionary men in power, that wise and patriotic rulers would never have required. For a permanent peace and quiet they have manifested a readiness to surrender creeds and give up principles that nature has wrought into the very texture of their lives. But concessions have availed us nothing. Our proverbial love for peace has been construed into a fear of strife—our forbearance as cowardice.

If we would preserve the rights still left us, we must assert them, regardless of consequences or the cost at which they are to be maintained. We are no advocates of war; we are for peace, but that cry of peace, peace, which lulls men into a false security in the hour of danger, brings not peace, but destruction. Not sensational nor an alarmist, yet we would warn the Southern people of the threatening danger hanging over them, and we urge upon every one the necessity of preparing at once for the responsibilities of the dark hour, come when it may.

While they will not inaugurate a war of races, the white men of the South will calmly await its precipitation upon them; and although the negroes are thoroughly organized, armed, equipped, and officered by adventurers from the North, and the Holdens and Hunnicutts of the South, the result is not to be feared. The event will be deplored, but no one need fear the final issue.

SOMETHING more serious than the Ku Klux Klan is attracting the attention and engaging the minds of the thinking men of the country.

We present to our readers this morning a carefully prepared article from the pen of one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of Virginia. We have had the article under consideration for some days, doubting whether its publication at this time would be productive of good or evil to the cause of the constitutional party of the country.

While we would dissent from the leading views presented by this writer, we are at a loss for argument to refute him. For as every one must see unless the tide of fanaticism is speedily checked, the sun has set upon Constitutional freedom and Republican institutions for America. It is simply a question to be solved by the strength of the Democratic party, and the determination of the American people to preserve and retain the form of government transmitted to them. We can only say God save the Country!

The following is what the writer alludes to above as the advice of Montgomery Blair, which Grant should follow to "make himself Emperor without another war."

"The first Napoleon graduated in ascent to empire through successive adoptions by demoralized representative bodies, the suffrages of the people being called in under the superintendence of the army to sanction each advance. The present Emperor came forward under similar auspices. The Chambers of France voted out a King and voted up a Republic. As a most loyal republican Louis Napoleon became President—a radical French Parliament started again the ball of revolution. Taking advantage of these excesses the President laid hold of the turbulent in their beds, despatched them out of his way, and with the rest restored the empire by the popular suffrages under sway of the military, assisted by police bureaus, provincial prefects, and military commanders. Iturbide became Emperor under like auspices in Mexico. A Congress of some 170 members was thinned by army influence to consist of 90, and a minority of this body united with the army to make the first Emperor of Mexico. Maximilian, with the French army, proposed the same mode of reconciling the people to peace and established government. And now the fragment of a Congress of the United States proposes to accomplish the same happy *enthanasia* for our troubles, by dishabilitating the people who created our Constitution for a vote under it, and bringing in a new people under the instruction and discipline of our armies to do it for them; and this too is all to be sanctioned by acts of Congress in advance, and by constitutional amendments afterwards."

Impeachment.

"Mack," the inimitable, incomparable and versatile correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes the following to his paper of a late date:

A PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Say rather, two Presidential talks in one letter, for I have seen A. J. twice within the past week, and conversed with him freely on each occasion on political topics, and especially on the great subject which now monopolizes the attention of the people throughout the country, and may be naturally supposed to engross a good share of the time and contemplation of his Excellency.

On Sunday night I found the President, as I thought, quite despondent. He seemed to have read in the proceeding of the trial, as far as it had then progressed, enough to justify his fears on the subject of his own fate, and to have come to the conclusion that the case had been prejudged against him. More than once, however, in the course of the two hours I was with him, he expressed the hope that he would be fairly heard, and coupled it always with implicit confidence in his full vindication. The idea was that unless he had been condemned before the trial began, he should certainly be acquitted at its close.

Last night I called on him again. He had entirely recovered from his despondency, and was in his accustomed good spirits—not only confident, but even combative, insisting all the way through not only that he was right, but that Congress was wrong, and that the wrong end of the avenue was in process of impeachment. A friend, to whom I have since spoken of the contrast which these two paragraphs present, explained it at once by saying: "That's the way it has been with him ever siece the impeachment began. He is constantly alternating between the fears that he won't be fairly tried, and the confidence that comes from a knowledge that he has committed no impeachable offence."

BEN. BUTLER.

Naturally enough the subject of General Butler came up on Sunday evening, as the town was full of rumors about the great speech to be made next day by that distinguished gentleman. I asked the President if Butler hadn't applied to him in 1865 for a Cabinet office. "No," he said, "Butler himself never did, but his friends did it for him." A strong movement was made to get Butler in Stanton's place, and because he didn't succeed, Butler has been pretty sharp after me ever since. The idea was to put Butler in the War Office as the first step toward reorganizing the Democratic party with such men as he at the head of it.

FORNEY.

I asked the President if Forny wasn't on the same tack with Butler in the matter of reorganizing the Democratic party. "Yes," he said, "he was; and he (Forney) began to grumble as early as December, 1864, just after the Presidential election, because Democrats like himself had been neglected and badly treated during Lincoln's first administration. The first thing he did was to write me a letter, hoping that when I came to the Vice-Presidency I would give him the control of some patronage that he said belonged to the office of Secretary of the Senate, but had of late years been given to the Sergeant-at-arms. He hoped I would change that. Then when I became President he was still more importunate for something or other that he wanted. He always wanted something. He thought he could take charge of me and control everything, and when I wouldn't let him do that he quarrelled with me. He is a mighty small man to quarrel with, but, if it was worth while, I could very easily show the motive of his opposition to me." The President also showed me a letter from Forney, dated January, 7, 1865, in which the writer hopes the administration of Tennessee and Louisiana will not be embarrassed by the question of negro suffrage, and doesn't see how Northern men can vote to enfranchise the illiterate negroes of the South, while in nearly every State in the North the blacks are disfranchised.

GENERAL EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

I asked the President if he had read the testimony of General Emory, given that day (Thursday.) Yes, he said, he had just finished the reading of it in the afternoon paper as I came in.

"Well, what do you think of it?" said I; adding that Emory seemed to have considered himself a very important person in the conspiracy, and one to whose patriotism and integrity the country was much indebted. "Yes," said the President, "and there's where he makes a great mistake. He talks as as if I had sent for him to advise with him, and to discuss constitutional questions with him, when I did nothing of the kind. If I had been in need of a constitutional adviser, I'd have sent for somebody else The reason I sent for him was this. I was told that morning, on very good authority, which I could not well disregard, that important changes and movements in the troops about Washington had been going on without my knowledge or advice. I had been told that Stanton had been giving orders, as if to get ready for a disturbance here, which he seemed to anticipate, and during which he proposed to make it an easy matter for somebody else to step in and get possession of the Government. I didn't know how much truth there was in it; but Secretary Welles had called on me, and insisted that I should take some notice of the matter. So I sent for Emory, and questioned him about the disposition of troops here, merely to find out if these changes had been made; and if so, by whose authority. He over-estimated his own importance, and thought I wanted to consult him on another subject and discuss constitutional questions with him. When Secretary Welles is called to the stand, he will very readily explain why I sent for Emory."

THE CIRCLE SPEECHES.

I said to the President that they would commence the testimony on the last articles, or those relating to his Cleveland and St. Louis speeches to-morrow, and asked him if he denied the correctness of the reports of those speeches, as presented to the court, Yes, he said he did, and he denied above all, the right to introduce mere extracts from long speeches, omitting the context, and saying nothing about the circumstances under which they were delivered. As for the Cleveland speech, he said, "I did not intend to make any speech there at all. My intention was to come out in response to the call of the people, and excuse myself and then retire. But as soon as I appeared some people in the crowd commenced to hoot at me, and question me, and badger me, and I thought I'd go in and silence them. I have been in political life a long time and am naturally combative. I don't propose to be hooted down by anybody, and especially I didn't propose to be hooted down by a set of men sent out for that purpose, as these fellows were at Cleveland and elsewhere. So they went for me, and I went for them, and we had it hot and heavy for a while. They would listen to me for a while, but kept interrupting me to prevent me from saying anything. I was determined they shouldn't succeede, but that since they didn't want to let me speak, I'd speak anyhow. And I kept on until I got the better of them, and after a short time they listened to me perfect in perfect silence.

MR. JOHNSON TELLS ON GRANT.

Speaking of the charge that he was drunk while on his western tour in 1866, Mr. Johnson said:

"They'll find out, at any rate, that I didn't drink half as much as one or two others, about whose condition nobody dares to say a word."

"I think I can guess the name of one of them," said I. "Didn't he go from Cleveland to Detroit, and wasn't it announced with a great flourish of trumpets that he had left your party in disgust?" "Yes," replied the President, "he went to Detroit; but it wasn't because he was disgusted with my politics at all. In fact, he wasn't in a condition to know much about politics just then."

Two negroes in Texas, fought a duel for the hand of a black "damseul," in which a number of soldiers participated as seconds on both sides. The successful antagonist loaded his gun with an immense quantity of powder and a handfull of musket balls. When he fired he killed everything before him antagonist seconds spectators and had his own breastworks seriously injured.

Green peas in Wilmington market.

[From the Native Virginian, April 3d.]

For Emperor—Ulysses Grant

Three delusions occupy the minds of that small portion of the American people who are able to think seriously about political affairs.

First, the moderate Republicans, who are unwilling to sacrifice liberty to party ascendancy, dream that this country may be governed permanently by the Federal Legislature, to which the Executive and Judiciary shall be not absolutely but relatively subordinate.

Second, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the New York World, dreams that, the Radicals being ousted, the Government may be restored to what it was before the war and the Constitution re-established, *minus* the institution of slavery, and the heresy, as they esteem it, of secession.

Third, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the La Cross Democrat and its adherents, whose numbers in the North are becoming considerable and whose unreflecting followers at the South may be numbered by thousands, dream that the overthrow of the Bondholders, the repudiation of the public debt, and the uprising of the working people, will inaugurate a new era of peace, prosperity and happiness under a perpetual Republic.

It is high time these delusions were dispelled.

This country cannot be long or well governed by the Federal Legislature, for the reason that that Legislature, even if it were Democratic instead of Radical, would, under a system of general suffrage (supposing negroes to be excluded,) represent the mob and its passions.

The constitution cannot be restored, *minus* slavery and secession. Slavery secured an aristocratic representation, and secession was the sole safeguard against consolidation. If a State have not the right to secede peacefully, every right which it claims must in case of dispute, be established by force of arms, and arms failing (as in the late war) the Federal power, whether it be controlled by the Executive, the Legislature or Judiciary, becomes, so far as the States are concerned, supreme—in a word, it is despotism.

The hopes of Brick Pomeroy and his followers, North and South, do not merit serious refutation. They are hardly sincere and they are certainly wild. The repudiation of the public debt is chaos, anarchy.

What then is our state?

Looking to the past, we now see clearly that the American revolution, is so far as it was supposed to have established the right of self-government, was a blunder as well as a crime. The experiment has failed signally, and (for ages to come) hopelessly.

The question of secession, which remained in dispute from the foundation of the Union, till 1865, has now been finally decided, and the sword has left to the State, North as well as South, no *rights* whatever. The authority in Washington is paramount to all other authority in the land, and none need or dare gainsay it.

War being ended it remained to decide which of the three branches of the central government should control the others. Hence the long and bitter struggle between Andrew Johnson and Congress. That struggle is drawing near a close. Ours has been, heretofore, a Presidential or popular government. A few weeks hence, it will be a Congressional oligarchy, and we all know what to expect from that.

This oligarchy, inflated by pride and maddened by passion, could not, under any circumstances, remain long in power. It is not an oligarchy of aristocrats, but of demagagues. They have neither the sense, the discretion nor the breeding necessary to the maintenance of their high position. Already their heads are giddy.

Fortunately for the country, they cannot remain long on trial. They are compelled next fall to go through the forms of a Presidential election. Still more fortunately they are forced to present General Grant as their candidate. We think it fortunate, because we believe firmly that Grant's election is certain, and because we believe that Grant will prove their master.

Many will dissent from this opinion, which we have long held and shall continue to hold until we see reason to change it. Many will be offended, but that we cannot help it. There is, in our opinion, no earthly chance of the restoration of a Republican form of government, and if we are to chose between a Senate of fanatics and a Tyrant like Grant, we declare unhesitatingly in favor of the latter.

We should much prefer a limited Constitutional monarchy to a despotism. But that is not possible here. In England, where the franchies is restricted and where the Parliament represents the landed interests and the vested rights of the titled gentry, monarchy is the natural sequence. But in the United States, property and intelligence do not and cannot, while universal suffrage obtains, bear rule.

Empire is the natural sequence of Republics. And if Grant will follow the suggestions of Montgomery Blair, given in another column, he may make himself Emperor without another war.—That is the best we of the South as well as the North can expect for some years to come. In the convulsion which must occur before the next decade, the South may reasonably hope to be free—if that be a boon, as things are since the downfall of African slavery. For the present her interest is an Emperor instead of a mob of masters, miscalled a Senate.

Nor need the South fear Grant. He is not the fool he is said to be. He is not the Radical he is thought to be. He has played and is still playing his game for absolute power with consummate skill. From as obscure outcast from the regular army, he has risen to the supreme command of that army. He has made himself a necessity to the Radical party. Strong as that party has been and is still, it is powerless without Grant, and they know it. He knows it. This day, were he to side with Johnson, Radicalism would go to the wall. He does not side with Johnson, not because he hates the South or loves negroes, but because Johnson represents Constitutionalism, and his game is outside and above the Constitution. He is seeking dominion, and he has almost grasped it. Whether the wisdom which has led him so far be his own or another's the fact remains—Grant is the power in this country. Call it fortune, luck, what else you will, it does not change the result.

He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple, and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for horses, for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance, all, do not the least unfit him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unis said, in quiet derision, "he talks little and thinks less," it uttered a good joke, which all enjoyed. But those who will be at pains to look back a little, will remember two important facts in this "lucky fool's" history.—First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to make him their candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He who would rush his legions against Bragg, entrenched on Lookout Mountain; who strewed the line of march from Rapidan to the James with 80,000 dead and dying; who at the second Cold Harbour, allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee; and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen at Andersonville; he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and coolly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition. Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if, in so doing, it be necessary to deluge New England or the West with blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

But he has taken sides with the negro and will grind the whites of the South under his heel. Not he. His danger lies not that way. The South is unarmed, and naturally disposed, as a choice of evils, to prefer Imperialism to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name but emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his armies in motion. In this way and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peaceably. The Republic will have disappeared, the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but we will have the best possible under the circumstances and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection. The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who behave themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

ORDER FROM GENERAL CANBY.

HEDQ'RS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 61. }

The Commanding General has received information from different sections of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and from members of both political parties, that combinations have been formed, or are now being formed to prevent, delay or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent persons from accepting or executing the duties of any office or employment under the United States, at the elections to be held under the authority of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws that are supplementary thereto. While he is satisfied that these complaints apply to a few persons only of both parties, it is proper that all such persons should be warned that any attempt by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of the laws of the United States, under the authority of which the said election is ordered, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, a Registrar, Superintendent, Judge, Manager, Inspector or Clerk, or other employment at said election, will be amenable, not only to the penalties, prescribed under the authority of the said laws, but for violation of the Act of Congress "to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861. (Statutes at Large, Volume 12, Chapter XXXIII.)

It is the duty of the civil and military authorities in both States to secure to every registered voter the full and free exercise of his right of suffrage, and this duty must be fully, faithfully and impartially performed, and the Commanding General confidently expects that the people of these States will unite in securing for each other the full and proper exercise of this franchise. But if in any District or County, or polling subdivision of either State, the election should be prevented, or the ballot-boxes or poll-lists should be destroyed, or the electors duly registered under the laws of the United States should be prevented by force or intimidation from voting a new election will be ordered for such District county or polling subdivision.

To the end that the laws of the United States may be duly executed; that the officers charged with conducting the elections may be protected in the discharge of their duties, and that the qualified electors may be protected in the exercise of the elective franchise, Commanders of Posts are authorized, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, to appoint, from the officers of the army or the Freedmen's Bureau, under their command, Military Commissioners for Districts or counties within the territorial limits of their commands that are so remote from their headquarters that the powers conferred upon Post Commanders cannot be immediately or directly exercised.

The Military Commissioners so appointed are invested with all the powers of the Justices of the Peace of Districts or Counties, or the police magistrates of cities, and will be governed in the execution of their duties by the laws of the State in which they may be serving, except so far as these laws may be in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the orders issued from the Headquarters of this District; and, in addition to any troops that may be placed at their disposal, are given the command of the police force of Districts, Counties, cities and towns, and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers, are required to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners in all such cases.

The Military Commissioners will promptly report all cases in which they assume jurisdiction, and the disdosition made in each case. When parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, the case will be so fully reported as to enable the Commanding General to decide whether it shall be tried by a military tribunal or be brought before a civil court.

The jurisdiction herein given to the Military Commissioners will be determined and limited by the authority heretofore delegated to Post Commanders by General Orders No. 32 of May 30, 1867, and General Orders No. 145, of December 6, 1867, and will not be considered as extending to the inhabitants in their ordinary personal relations, unless the civil authorities should refuse or fail to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to give all rightful protection to persons and property; and all persons, whether in authority or not, are required to obey and execute all lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent and in the same manner that they are required by law to obey and execute the writs of the civil magistrates.

Some of the complaints that have reached the Commanding General apply to colored voters of the two States, and to sections where they have the numerical ascendancy. To them it is proper to say that the elective franchise conferred upon them by law, carries with it no authority to restrict others in the free exercise of that right and that while it is their duty not to regard threats or intimidations as to themselves, any combinations to prevent by force, intimidation or threats the same free exercise of this right by others will be unlawful, and will subject the offenders to the penalties prescribed by law and by military orders. They are counselled to exercise the right of voting in a quiet and orderly manner, giving offence to no one; and after casting their votes, not to linger about the polling places, but to return quietly to their homes and to their customary avocations.

Commanding Officers will as wide a circulation as possible to this order within the limits of the commands.

By Command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide de Camp,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.
A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at the establishment.
They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.
Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention. april 6—2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. W. HART, Proprietor.
This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr, having been thoroughly repaired and neatly furnished, is now ready to receive Guests.
THE TABLE
is unsurpassed; and in point of convenience and comfort this House is not excelled by any in the City.
April 6, 1868. 6m.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and General Produce and Commission Merchants.
CORNER HIGH AND WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Consignments solicited. feb 11-3m.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.
C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.
Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

THE BEST WATER WHEEL IS LEFFEL'S Patent Double American Turbine, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
Send for a circular. to may 4.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

ANOTHER MILITARY ORDER.

We publish to-day another order issued from the Headquarters of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, March the thirtieth.

The point in the oder is somewhat ob scure, if indeed there is a point made, but we should locate it in the first paragraph containing the charge of neglect of duty on the part of our municipal authorities, and the partial application of means for the relief of the poor; and in the second paragraph where any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition is positively prohibited.

Brevet Major General Canby's regard for the poor is only equalled by his intense love for the negro, and his administration tends as much to the relief of the one, as his tenderness for the other is productive of good.

The whole thing resolve itself into a simple electioneering document. It originated in a partisan brain, and is promulgated for party purposes. The charge of neglect of duty and partiality on the part of the municipal authorities of the State is a false one, and the commanding General knows it, or he ought to know it, as well as he knows that the order will, as was intended, have great political effect in favor of the Republican scallawag party.

The order is an insult to the people of North Carolina, and the impudence with which it is issued, is only equaled by the effort of this military satrap to give validity to an ordinance of a Convention, before its action has been submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.

SACRIFICE OF LANDS.

Wherever executions have been issued from the United States Courts,—they are stayed in all State Courts—a ruinous sacrifice of property has been the result.

We observe from the Democrat that a fine tract of land was sold in the neighborhood of Charlotte, the other day, under execution from the United States District Court, at $9,25 per acre, less than one fourth its value. This state of affairs is irremediable, and those who are unfortunately indebted outside of the State must submit to these sacrifices.—But is there any reason why we should increase and add to the already wide spread distress existing everywhere in the State?

Now if we ratify the proposed Constitution we increase the taxes of the people tenfold. A tax list is, to all intents and purposes, always an execution, in the hands of the collector, and there is no power to stay it. Consequently three-fourths of the landed property of North Carolina will be advertised and sold for taxes by the collector on his first round—homesteads and all.

The poor hard working owner of a few acres, shonld take this fact at once into earnest consideration. He remembers full well how almost impossible it seemed for him to raise the amount required by the tax gatherer on his last visit—how perhaps it drained him and his frugal and industrtous wife of all the little savings laid by for old age. In remembering these facts let him not forget that the tax collector will be around again, and that when he comes this time he will demand just ten times as much as he called for last year.

We would here seriously ask the hard working men of North Carolina how or by what means they propose to pay their taxes, which hereafter will be just ten times heavier than ever before? They simply can't do it. And their few acres and whatever of other property they may have acquired by honest toil will either be sold at a ruinous sacrifice to the benefit of some Northern sharper, or the land will revert to the State and be parceled out to the negroes.

Such is the aim and object of the Radicals who framed the Constitution. They are pledged to this policy, and have sworn to the negroes in their secret League meetings to carry it out.

White working men of North Carolina beware of this Republican party, and when a member thereof approaches you with an appeal to the working men of the country, rest assured that he is about to betray you into the hands of his negro master and superior.

CONFISCATION.

Say Mr. Holden and his friends, is not dead, but slumbering. They announce with intense delight and gratification, that it is reviving, and with Johnson out of the way, and Wade in the Chair, rebels and traitors at the South will hear the "crack of doom."

Is it possible that Mr. Holden and his friends here and in Congress, can find nothing better, with which to frighten the people, than the threat of Confiscation; and is there no balm in Gilead—no other antidote for this bane, but the new Constitution. If not, the remedy is worse than the disease. Confiscate all our rights and privileges, destroy our time honored manners and customs, and substitute therefor, New England ideas and Puritan morals, and what are our lands worth, taxed to half their value?

This game won't do gentlemen. The day for frightening the Southern people with threats of confiscation has passed, especially since your proposed Constitution contemplates the very same thing in an indirect way, and to the support of which policy, hidden therein, you have all solemnly sworn to the negroes in your secret League meetings.

HON. D. L. SWAIN.

We have the very best authority for saying that ex-Governor Swain has been slandered in relation to the article in the Constitution on education.

So far from disgracing, degrading and destroying the University, no man in North Carolina has labored or will labor harder for its advancement than David L. Swain.

Governor Swain has retired from political life, but he has not lost his interest in good government, and although inactive as a partizan, yet he is doing noble service against the Constitution and negro government.

THE HOLDEN INSPIRATION.

Cuffee Mayo, late "expatiater" in the Convention, stole a pistol from a store in Oxford the other day. He was caught in the act and the pistol recovered.

Cuffee Mayo's signature shines refulgent among the honored names of Congleton, King and Ragland, and stands conspicuously out in bold relief on the new parchment Constitution of North Carolina, with those of the other threescore and ten thieves of that "loil" body which brought it forth.

What a commentary! The people of a State discussing the propriety of adopting or rejecting a Constitution, one of the framers of which is caught in the act of stealing before the ink with which it was written is dry!

Poor Cuffee! You may have been an honest, honored and respected old darkey at one time, but the inspiration of Holden, and the example of those with whom you were thrown in contact, were too many for you, and you have at last let yourself down to a common level with your loyal white brethren. Poor Cuffee! Poor Holden!! Birds of a feather.

Will Cuffee Mayo vote to ratify a Constitution under which a penitiary is to be constructed, and into which he, a Constitutional delegate, will as certainly go as it is built? We appeal directly to the personal feelings and considerations of Cuffee on this point, and beg that if he has no care for his own personal liberty, he will at least manifest a due sense of regard for the liberties of his late coworkers in iniquity.

ADMITS THE CHARGE.

Old Congleton, the hog-thief, from Carteret, admitted in a speech at Newport, in that county last Saturday, that the charges brought against him by this paper during the sitting of the Convention, were substantially correct, that as regarded the charge of hog-stealing, he had appropriated other people's pork, and those who complained of or thought less of him for it might make the most of it. Stealing was, he thought, perfectly legitimate and honest, that the property of the country was unfairly and unequally divided, and that for his part he was in favor of the poor people taking the matter in their own hands, as the law would not aid them. This, he called agrarianism, his favorite principle of politics, he was perfectly honest and conscientious, and had been thoroughly consistent on this point all his life. During the delivery of his speech, he was frequently applauded by his negro audience.

Moore, the negro candidate for the House of Representatives on the same ticket with Congleton, stated that he was also a thief, and endorsed the views of his friend and co-laborer, Mr. Congleton.

It may seem strange to some people that men will thus boast of their rascality and crime, and many may be disposed to question the truth of this statement; but it is true, and the parties will not deny it. They would not if they could. They glory in it. It is so with the entire party. There is not a man of principle in the State who can or does affiliate with this party of scallawags and negroes. It is impossible for him to do so without sacrificing every particle of principle he may have hitherto possessed, but with the native born Radicals no sacrifice of principle is necessary.

This man Congleton and Moore are nice characters to make laws to govern a State, yet they are such as Holden, Rodman, Dick, Settle and Pool hug to their bosoms. These are all "birds of a feather." Their principles are the same. They boast alike of their infamy and disgrace.

The Military Tyranny at the South.

The telegraph of Monday brings the following from Georgia and Alabama:

General Meade has issued General Orders, directing the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of the secret organization now spreading throughout these States.

Conductors of newspaper are forbidden to publish inflamatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot or bloodshed, will be stopped and the proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith will be tried before a Military Commission, and on conviction will be subject to fine and imprisonment. Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detection of persons who avail themselves of darkness for exciting criminal purposes. General Meade admonishes the people that unless acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished bloody retaliation may be provoked and much innocent blood shed. It is believed that Gen. Meade refers to the Ku-Klux-Klan.

Gen. Shepherd Issues an Order Concerning the Ku-Klux Klan.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 6—Noon.

Gen. Shepherd commanding the sub-district of Alabama, to-day issued an order in relation to Ku-Klux Klan, and ordering that the various Sheriffs, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chief of Police and Police, will be held accountable by the Post Commanders over their respective districts for the suppression of the infamous organization, and the apprehension of its members.

Whenever found, whenever apprehensions are made and the code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offences for which charged, the prisoners will be turned over to the Commander of the proper military post, with a written statement of the officer, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to trial by military commission. All placards and newspaper cards of the Ku-Klux-Klan are prohibited, and ignorance of their existence will not be held as adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duties. Citizens not holding offices likewise will not be held guiltless. Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, EDITOR.

New Scales.

Among the other works of improvement going forward, we see that the authorities are fitting up the City scales. This is a work that should have been attended to long ago, but we heartily concur in the old saying "better late than never."

Thespians.

We hear it mentioned that the Thespian corps of this city intend shortly to treat us to another of their admirable performances. We are glad to hear it, gentlemen, and hope the rumor is true, for since Kalvin J. and his offspring, usually known as the "Happy Family," took their departure the citizens of Raleigh have been without any source of amusement whatever.

Religious.

Services are being held nightly in the Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. T. H. Pritchard. The Pastor, in addition to the resident ministers of the denomination, has to his aid Rev. Mr. Hatcher, of Portsmouth, Va. Considerable seriousness pervades the congregation, and penitents have presented themselves for prayer.

Memorial Services.

The 26th instant has been suggested by some of the leading Southern journals as a proper day on which to decorate the graves of the soldiers of the "Lost Cause."

The conduct of these services belong exclusively to the women of the South, and are among the most holy that ever occupied the heart and mind of woman.

What say the ladies of Raleigh?

As it Should Be.

That worthy citizen and enterprising merchant, Lynn Adams, Esq., has commenced the erection of a handsome two-story building on the vacant space intervening between his and the store of Mr. Len. H. Adams. This, as it should be, and it affords us pleasure to record it as an evidence that there is still some vestige of energy and enterprise rife among us.

Mr. Adams deserves the praise and patronage of the community for the spirit of enterprise and liberality which he evinces in this work.

Still Another Improvement.

Parker Overby, Esq., imbued with the same laudable spirit of go-a-headitivenes as our friend Adams, has under construction on Wilmington street a handsome and very tasty double building. It will undoubtedly add much to the appearance of the street, and we hope will prove an incentive to the owners of the neighboring property to follow Mr. Overby's good example in improving that portion of our City. The judicious expenditure of a few thousand would make Wilmington street one of the handsomest business thoroughfares in the good City of Oaks. Will it not be done?

New City Cemetery.

We learn that a number of gentlemen of this City, have originated the idea of establishing a new City Cemetery.

They propose to purchase a large tract of land north of, and adjoining to, the Confederate Soldiers Cemetery—a site most admirably suited to the purpose both by nature and locality. This tract abounds in hills and dales, and has the advantage of a beautiful stream of water running through it. We have rarely ever seen a spot more fitted for the erection of vaults and better adapted to the laying out of handsome walks.

In fact, nature has done much for this spot. It is in every respect suitable, and with but little expense and labor, it can be made a most beautiful and attractive ground; and art need scarcely be called into requisition. Almost everybody will concede that our present burying ground is wholly inadequate to the growth of the community, and entirely devoid of all natural attractions; neither is it susceptible of improvement or enlargement.

We are glad to know that the matter is in the hands of some of our most enterprising citizens, who will, at an early day take steps to bring the important subject prominently before the notice of the people of Raleigh. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and we sincerely hope that the gentlemen who propose the plan will meet with such encouragement and success that we may shortly have the pleasure of announcing that the work has begun.

Going into Business.

Prince Jones, f. m. c., a man and brother, tiring of the dull monotony of the ordinary business of the streets, made up his mind to go into the transportation line; and doubtless actuated by speeches of the late Convention on the subject of immigration, contracted a desire to emigrate, and to the furtherance of these ends appropriated the ox cart and team of Bithel Chavers, another f. m. c.

His honor the Mayor, being apprised of the intentions of the brother, sent one of his staff to request of the Prince the favor of a private interview before he left for parts unknown. After some persuasion of a positive character, Prince was induced to come down off that cart and adjourn to the mansion of the Lord Mayor, who when he had come before him, manifested the pleasure he had at seeing Prince in a way not to be mistaken, for it must be remembered that His Honor has been sitting in his office for several days like sculptured Patience on a pedestal of despair.

After feasting his longing eyes on the only individual in Raleigh, who has had spirit enough for a week, to do anything, the Mayor adjudged Prince guilty of a misdemeanor, and sent him on to the Superior Court.

Robbery.

Mr. Horah's smoke house in Salisbury, a general depository for the bacon of the neighbors on account of the fancied security of the building was undermined and robbed of its contents on Sunday night, the 5th.

K. K. K.

We have written permission, signed and sealed by the G. G. Skeleton, to state for the benefit of the public, that a "Court of Death" was held last night by the "Shrouded Brotherhood," in which the "Raven croaked" to some purpose. Even, if our knowledge enabled us to divulge anything further, we dare not do it, lest upon some dark night we should hear the hissing of that "sacred sarpient," or we might scare some loyal "man and brother," and thus keep him from voting, thereby provoking the wrath of the Grand Mogul at Charleston.

Feast and Fair at Henderson.

For the benefit of the Baptist Church at that place, the ladies of Henderson will give a feast and fair on the evening of next Thursday, after the mass meeting at that place.

We wish the young ladies of Henderson every success in their laudable undertaking, and as another attraction is added to the occasion, we may say that this Local will certainly be on hand the 17th, as per invitation.

Crafty Joke.

That was a grim editorial joke of Engelhard, of the Journal, stating that Van Orsdell, the photographer, had taken "us" a "pretty picture." Come, now, that wont do. Van Orsdell doubtless does take handsome pictures, but then he would hardly "ramify" the Journal sanctum for a subject.

Unreconstructed Prose and Poetry.

BY AN UNREPENTANT REBEL AND CHARMER OF THE SACRED SERPENT K. K. K.

I know not whether you be awake or sleeping, having seen nothing (to speak of) and heard as little, from the once sprightly Oak City, since that *nauseous nuggit of niggery nastiness*, styled in mockery a Convention, was enshrined for public admiration in the big Meeting House of the State. Not a paper has come into my hands that could, by possibility have been perfumed with the frankincense that floated above the house tops and permeated through the alleys.—I neither saw nor heard, nor wished to see or hear. Since however, it is reported, that the dung heap has melted away, mine ancient feelings of affection have been stirring within me to ascertain if possible, who among you have survived the reign of the pestilence. You are tough I know, but the endurance even of brass has its limits, and I have had my fears lest your trumpet may have bursted with its pent up accumulation of wrath and fury. So mout it not be!

Accompanying this I send you a short ditty (a poor thing, sir, but my own) by means of which I expectorated my spleen one boistrous, dirty night while the elements were howling without. I have not attempted to adopt the gem to music, but perhaps some of the *brethering* might find a Hime in the Soshul Harmonny that would suit. Hoping these few lines may find you *quietly rampant* with all your *thunders sleeping around you*, I am as ever yours to command.

No more for me, the "laughter loving muse,"
Hangs round my chair and hovers o'er my head;
She's even stolen away her winged shoes,
And left a pair of "sabots" in their stead,
Which, as I cannot put to any use,
I'm going to fling at some — rascal's head;
And so, impression make by point of shoe;
A thing no *point* of *argument* could do.

Same to the same, and like applied to like,
A wooden sandal to a wooden head;
Sure, the collision something out might strike,
Less hateful than the notions dire and dread,
Which every long eared Radical in breeches,
Is spewing out, o'er all the land, in speeches,
As fierce as tho' these law-enacting men,
Had sucked their first milk in a slaughter pen,
And tortured victims were the only sight
Could yield their murder-loving souls delight.

Oh! for a thundering, brimful tierce of tar,
Huge as the Capitol, and huge-er still,
Whose vast proportions might be seen from far,
Like some tall monument upon a hill,
With bales of Gander plumage on a par,
Of amplitude, alike the eye to fill:
Then catch this batch of butcher-bred bell wethers,
And give each one a coat of tar and feathers.

The which being done, complete and out of hand,
We'd fire the tar-barrel, to warn the land,
That honest men might flock from every part,
To see a sight to glad each patriot heart:
Rascality rewarded, snug and warm,
And *every rogue arrayed in uniform.*

No longer then the nation would admire,
To see these bold adventurers aspire,
E'en tho' their flight were aimed beyond the moon.
Birds soar, *as Butler seeketh for a spoon:*
It is their nature, and their wings once spread,
No one may say where they will waft the head.

Soaring aloft, thro' the blue ether whirled,
E'en more than now they'd scorn this little world;
Sumner 'd forget his guilta perch'd pate,
Likewise the blandishments of 'Nut Brown Kate;'
And Thaddeus ignore his furnace iron-weight,
Bingham, Boutwell, and their confederate Co's,
Would croak in concert with the carrion crows;
And slaughter-loving Logan, take his flights,
(Companion fit) with buzzards and with kites:
Great howdying there'd be with bats and owls,
And other blackguard, night-marauding fowls,
Each *new-fledged* seeking his congenial sphere,
While we'd "thank goodness" they were gone from here.

Such are the things obscure that places fill,
On the *once* honored Capitolian hill.
Where Genius reigned supreme, with regal sway,
Now vultures croak and senseless asses bray;
While soon, to speed their progress as 'outriggers,'
They'll add a few boquets of fragrant niggers.

God help the nation! and God help the times!
I pray in secret as I pray in rhymes,
But sure the people will prove senseless elves,
If, ere too late, they do not help themselves.

Native Skill.

Mr. Lewis Brown, of Salisbury, an ingenious mechanic, has completed a model little steam engine of about three cat power, designed for driving a sewing machine. The Old North State speaks of it as a neat piece of mechanism, highly creditable to the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Brown.

Hangman Davy Jenkins.

The scallawags have not the hardihood to deny that D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston, their candidate for Public Treasurer, during the war hung a negro woman belonging to him, to the limb of a tree by the neck until she was dead, and that without trial or jury, save himself. Still the negroes are expected to support him! The Record of this morning illustrates the woman's execution by hangman Davy Jenkins!

From Halifax.

The candidates in Halifax, Messrs. R. H. Smith for the Senate, and Edward Conigland, J. H. Whitaker and J. A. B. Kilpatrick for the House of Representatives, are actively at work in their county. They spoke to a large crowd of white men at Scotland Neck on Saturday last, after which a regular white man's club was organized.

Lewis Hanes.

Hon. Lewis Hanes, editor the Old North State has entered upon the canvass in Davidson county, where he is a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Hanes will canvass the county thoroughly, and will carry Davidson by a large majority against the Constitution.

We, together with his many readers will regret his temporary absence from the editorial management of his able paper, but we are glad to find a gentleman of such ability in the field.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

This gentleman, in a card published in the Old North State of Tuesday, accepts the nomination tendered him by the Conservatives of the Sixth District for a seat in Congress. The private and professional engagements of Mr. Boyden will not permit him to canvass his district thoroughly, but he is sufficiently well known to the people to insure his election.

Mr. Boyden has accepted this nomination much against his inclinations, and at a heavy sacrifice to his private interests.

The Wilmington papers allude in measured terms to the disgraceful conduct of the negroes at a Conservative meeting in that city recently. The blame is laid, and very properly too no doubt, at the door of Ashly, Abbott, Estes and others of that ilk, nosing about the city—on—the—Cape Fear, and the village of Dry Pond.

The Journal speaks in the highest terms of the ability and energy which Major Devane of Wilmington is displaying in the canvass. The Major, though quite a young man, is said to be one of the most talented gentlemen in the State.

Messrs. Ennitt, Powers and McClammy also come in for a share of the Journal's admiration.

Col. Tom. Kenan, candidate for Congress in the Second District, has been through Greene arousing the latent fires of patriotism in that long neglected field.

At a great sacrifice of private and pecuniary interest, Col. John D. Taylor has consented to run for the Senate in Brunswick, and has already entered the field.

The military authorities at Wilmington have arrested one Martin Rohling, a white man, for carrying a deadly weapon. He is to be tried by "Military Commission."

The Cape Fear Bank building at Wilmington was sold on Monday at auction, to Mr. James Dawson for $105, in notes of the Bank, equal to $35,000 in currency.

Gen. Logan, the Radical candidate for Superior Court Judge in the 9th district, still insists that Daniel Webster was a poor insignificant fellow upin Massachusetts, distinguished only for making school books and dictionaries for children. His opinion of the great statesman, like everything else emanating from radical office seekers of which Gen. Logan is a specimen, is very contemptible.

A Leaguer, writing his chief from Pitt, says what brains and labor can't accomplish, money will; and he is determined, so help him God, that the worthy standard bearer, Holden, shall carry the county by five hundred majority.

Let it be remembered that bribery and corruption are the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and that blasphemy and infidelity are leading articles of faith with Republicans.

Scallawags and Republicans say that if we vote down the present mild and liberal Constitution that Kalvin will call his children together, and frame another, which will not be submitted to the people but to Congress direct.

Let us by all means have Kalvin and his menagerie with us again.

A negro whom Mr. W. W. Pegram, of Charlotte, had treated most kindly, has been guilty of perpetrating on his benefactor a most dastardly and outrageous robbery.

This is the effect of the teachings of Holden, Rodman and Dewees upon the poor negro. They have succeeded in alienating him from his best friends, as well as from the principles of honesty and gratitude.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce complains that white men are rejected in that city, and young negroes are allowed to register without even swearing. This is in keeping with the practices of the party of peculiar morals, and in accordance with instructions from headquarters. A party that seriously proposes to disfranchise white men and enfranchise dogs, will not be likely to show much partiality in favor of the whites, or much fairness in the matter of elections or registration.

An unrepentant and unreconstructed rebel, who has seen Deweese on the canvass, says his gestures, when speaking, are the motions of a shoemaker drawing his threads and driving his pegs, and, like X. P. G. Holden, he bobs up and down at a great rate. Their style is said to be very affecting, their pathos deep, frequently eliciting tears from—themselves. A well-matched pair, an elegant brace of murderers and scoundrels.

A new term of the German-American School in Newbern has opened, and is in a thriving condition, with fine prospects ahead. We must congratulate our German fellow-citizens of Newbern on their school. To be able to teach their children the beautiful language of the "Fatherland," must be a source of gratification to all who love to remember "home."

One of the prominent and leading negro politicians of Charlotte has been apprehended and lodged in prison for stealing one of the common necessaries of life—fire wood. Had this poor deluded fellow devoted his time to honest labor, he would have been far happier, and would today possess a name for honesty and worthiness, whereas, by listening to the Cowleses and Tourgees, he has placed himself on record at the prison house.

The negroes are confident that at this registration, they will get the mules and land. The impression is a false one, and Holden is endeavoring to correct it. He tells them to wait until the election, and if they ratify the Constitution then they will get land and mules, but they must vote for them, by voting his negro ticket.

Mr. F. A. McNinch, Stone cutter, of Chesterville, S. C., has located in Charlotte, and established a marble yard. The Bulletin speaks in high terms of his skill as a workman, and highly recommends him to the citizens of Charlotte for his well known gentlemanly qualities.

The Editor of the Newbern Republican says, if any body wants to know if black will shine, let him look at the rays of light that are beaming now, and will break forth in full refulgence on the 21st, 22d and 23d, when the Republican sun will rise again in glory, then will the quacking ducks know whether "Black" will shine or not.

Then, as we have hitherto contended, the Republican sun is a black one. "An honest confession is good for the soul."

Gen. Logan, candidate for Judge in the eleventh district, says if defeated in this election, the Republicans must disfranchise more white men, and enfranchise the dogs. This policy follows as a matter of course. Having enfranchised the negroes, asses and "other horned cattle," they now propose to enfranchise the dogs.

The Rutherford Vindicator publishes an able eloquent and dispassionate remonstrance to the white members of the "red string league" in Rutherford county and other sections of the West. Such appeals and remonstrance are coming from the leading and most respectable men in all the country, with good effect.

The following is the scallawag ticket it Rutherford county: J. B. Eaves, for the Senate; J. M. Justice, for the Commons; Martin Walker, for Sheriff; Eli McArthur, for Trustee; A. P. Hollifield, for Coroner; Andrew Scoggin, for Surveyor; R. J. Williams, for Register; Jno. Allen, Calvin Sparks, H. H. Hopper, Whitefield Andrews, John Davis, for commissioners.

White men who were patrols in New Hanover county twenty years ago, are not allowed to register.

Scallawags say, as the time for election draws nigh, they are becoming more and more aroused We trust our friends, the white men of the State are doing their duty.

The Charlotte Bulletin thinks that notwithstanding the threats of the Radicals to enforce the provisions of the odious Constitution by Congressional interferance, we should be true to ourselves, "do our duty, and leave the developments of the future to those who are determined to crush out the very life of the Southron."

We endorse the advice, and implore and invoke every white man in North Carolina to vote down that odious, damnable and nauseous concockiton, from the stink-weed of Radicalism, known as the new Constitution.

The Assessment Board for the valuation of land in Rutherford has closed its labors, deducting 50 per cent. from the valuation of 1860. If this is to be the deduction in the west, what must it be in the east.

The Radicals and negroes propose to "sweat it out" in Wilmington. Mabson, the negro, one Schenck and Geo. W. Price, will alternate in that city on the 17th, 18th and 20th inst.

The Goldsboro' papers speak in the very highest terms and praise of the pictures of our fellow citizen, Mr. J. W. Watson photographer, who has established a branch of his business in that place.

Republican papers in this State, not having the fear of the Ku Klux before their eyes, speak irreverently of the institution. We pity the poor fellows. They are "goners."

Rev. Professor York is about organizing a school in Salisbury for teaching classes Grammar and Logic. This gentleman is said to be a finished scholar.

The Wilmington Star offers rare and attractive inducements to its regular patrons, the proposition is to allow them to take baths in his press room, provided it is raining at the time.

Young men of Wilmington have formed a Glee Club, called the "Whiting Glee Club," in honor of the distinguished Gen. Whiting. Treasonable.

Capt. Tom Jarvis, "of ours," is the white man's candidate for the House of Representatives in Tyrrell county. One of the noblest men in Eastern Carolina.

Brass buttons Fullings is in the political ring in Mecklenburg. He is as near an approach to a negro, as the gorilla ever gets to be.

Henry A. Gilliam, of Edenton, is actively engaged in canvassing the Albemarle country in opposition to the negro party.

Scores of white men are leaving the Leagues in Chatham. Where is our friend Johnny McDonald?

Complaints reach us of the unfairness with which registration is conducted in many portions of the State.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by

Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples	6 50@8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@22½
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	40@60
Cotton	22@23
Corn	$1 45@1 60
Coffee	24@30
Eggs	15@20
Flour	13@18
Fodder	1 50@1 75
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	8@@$11
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	15@16
Hay	1 25@$1 30
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 50@1 60
Molasses	50@$1 00
Mullets, per barrel	9@9 50
Nails	7½@10
Onions	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@6 7 00
" Sweet	1 50@1 50
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	13@19½
Tea	$1 50@$2 50
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by

John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold	138
Silver	133
Exchange on New York	¼
Old Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	93
Old Sixes	60

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina	55
" Cape Fear	28½
" Charlotte	50
" Lexington	Old 19, New 10
" Graham	23
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	27
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	28
" Commerce	17
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planters' Bank	41
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	28
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	61
Greensborough Mutual	6½
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

STOCKS.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	28@40
Raleigh Gas Light Co.	125
Raleigh Nat. Bank	100
North Carolina R. R.	25 nominal

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson vs. T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

M. W. Smallwood, Adm'r of L. Futrell vs. H. L. Bowden.—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton county N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1867, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

March 17.—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

B. C. Waller to use of Wm. Grant, Guard'n ex. H. L. Bowden. | Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

March 17.—6w.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price.

to may 28.

D. A. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. to mar 20.

ELECTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. COX.
CHAS. PARMALEE.
to April 9. JOHN F. DIVINE.

North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

The First Absence.

The house was lonely, the hours were long,
My heart had a vague unrest,
A something, I scarce knew what, was gone;
I wandered about, sang snatches of song,
And gazed at the sun in the west
Sinking low, mid the clouds of purple and gold,
Like a gorgeous picture slowly unrolled.
But I looked on the scene with vacant eye,
And drummed on the window and breathed a sigh
That came from the void in my breast.

The three little boys came trooping in
With noisy dancing feet,
And merry voices, in joyful din,
I hushed them quick, as 'twere a sin
Their boisterous glee to greet;
For I missed a voice like silver bells,
Chiming in sweetest musical swells,
And a little little form that is always first,
In through the open door to burst,
With ever a step most fleet.

Eyes like blue-bine violets,
I miss your loving sight,
I miss your kiss, red rosebud lips,
And the clasp of the dainty finger tips
I sadly miss to-night.
Queenly head, crowned with the bonny brown hair,
Rosy face lit with the smile so rare,
Bright little presence—'would happiness bring,
Even as flowers and birds do when spring
Warms all with her sunbeams bright.

Gone only one short week, I sighed;
And when she is olden grown,
Some one will claim her for his bride
Mayhap—or worse may still betide;
In the desolate grave alone—
My darling may sleep with snowy hands
Clasped o'er a heart whose restless sands
Are stilled—my bosom throbs with pain,
To press her to my heart again,
My pet, come home, come home!

Twenty Years Ago.

How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
Since twenty years ago,
When gals wore woo en dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of calf skin
And socks of home-spun wool,
And children did a half day's work
Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning-wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On the spindle-swift, and reel;
The boys would ride bare-backed to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sled instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
That Wilson's patent stove,
That father bought, and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our gals had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go!
They said 'twould bust and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it used to was,
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws;
But what on earth we'er coming to—
Does any body know?
For everything has changed so much
Since twenty years ago.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lies at the moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen;
And the solemn owl, with the dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the sides of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the failing tower;
While many a blossom of the loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again,
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noon-tide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Many a time, with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand;
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick—
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick—
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two.
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown.
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that flew
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

The Fatal Mince Pie.

Some of our friends who have been boring us with persistent requests to publish 'tales and funny stories,' can gratify their desire for literature by a perusal of the following 'thrilling romance,' which we have procured for our columns at great trouble and at 'heavy expense:'

CHAPTER I.

She threw herself upon his breast and wept.

CHAPTER II.

As she ceased weeping, he groaned audibly. There they sat entwined in each other's arms for about two hours, and nary one of 'em spoke.

CHAPTER III.

A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Harriet, my own love, if I had a mince pie to eat.' Then she lifted up her tear-dimmed eyes to the starry heavens, clasped her hands wildly and exclaimed:—'Come with me to the kitchen, love, and thou shalt eat thy fill; for there are three of them left for dinner.' They clasped each other by the hand and rushed to the pantry.

CHAPTER IV.

Two mince pies had disappeared, and the third was about to share the same fate, when a stealthy step was heard. 'Fly my angel, my beau. 'Tis Catharine Arabella, I know.' And she fell fainting at his feet.

CHAPTER V.

The old woman stood face to face with Eugene; she asked what he had been doing to the gal; and he said 'he hadn't done nothing.' She grabbed the remaining pie, and with the ferocity of a tigress chucked it at him.

CHAPTER VI.

Her aim had been too true. She hit him in the pit of the stomach and he fell at her feet a corpse. They buried them both in one grave, and every spring the village maidens plant onions over the place where lie the lovers, at last united.

An Ohio man, dying, left half his fortune to his wife, so long as she remained single; when she married again, she was to have the whole. How the woman must revere the memory of so proper a thinking man.

Victoria rules England, and yet has not the greatest of political powers—the ballot.

An Affecting Case.

A young gentleman, who says he lives in Culpeper county, Va., has recently met with experience in New York, which gave him entirely new ideas in regard to the female character. He states that, as he was crossing Washington Park about 10 o'clock one evening, he was accosted by the "loveliest girl he ever beheld," who told him that she had a dying mother at home, and begged him to hasten thither, and, if possible, to save her parent. The young Culpeperian, overcome by the appeal, drew the supplicant's arm within his, and set out for the "scene of suffering." They had not gone far, however, when a stout and ferocious-looking man suddenly sprang upon them, and exclaimed: "Ah! I have you now! You're a pretty miss, aren't you? And you, you young rascal! you're the villain who has poisoned my home and broken my wife's heart! But I'll have vengeance now!" The girl sobbed and begged "her father" not to kill her, and also to spare "Harry," whom she loved dearer than her own life.

The young gentleman was perfectly bewildered. He could only account for the condition in which he found himself on the hypothesis that in some obvious moment, when in a state of intoxication, he had won the affections of the lovely girl by his side, and ruined the peace of a once happy family. He was recalled from his speculations on the subject by the gleam of a pistol barrel, the muzzle towards his brain. The "outraged father," with fierce imprecations, ordered him to prepare for "instant death." The girl implored her "inexorable parent" to relent; which at last he agreed to do on condition that the infatuated pair should agree never to see each other more. To this the young Virginian readily and fervently assented, whereat the devoted young lady seemed much pained; but after embracing him violently, she walked away with a melancholy air. The "father" watched her until she disappeared, and then with a warning glance departed. As soon as the young man recovered from his astonishment he felt for his watch to see the hour, but his watch had unaccountably disappeared, and so had his purse! Then the young gentleman from Culpepper comprehended the whole matter.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

Foppery Reproved.

Dean Swift was a great enemy to extravagance in dress. Of his mode of reproving this folly in the persons for whom he had any esteem, the following circumstance has been reported:

When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went to pay his respects to him, dressed in a laced vest, a big wig and other fopperies. Swift received him with the same ceremony as if he had been an entire stranger. 'And pray, sir,' said he, 'what are your commands with me?' 'I thought it was my duty, sir,' replied George, 'to wait upon you immediately upon my arrival from London.' 'Pray, sir, who are you?' 'George Faulkner, the printer, sir.' 'You, George Faulkner, the printer. Why you are the most impudent, barefaced scoundrel of an impostor I ever met with. George Faulkner is a plain sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies; get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the house of correction. Away went George as fast as he could, and having changed his dress, returned to the deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality. 'My friend George,' said the Dean, 'I am glad to see you return from London. Why, there has been an impudent fellow with me just now dressed in a lace vest, and he would fain pass himself off for you, but I soon sent him off with a flea in his ear.'

The American Girl.

Whoever wrote the following would do well to continue in similar strain. It is from an exchange paper:

It is the belief of certain well-meaning men, who were not born in Constantinople, that if the American girl were called on to meet a proportion of her expenses by her own labor, she would be publicly a greater blessing, and personally healthier, wiser, and happier. It is even believed that her outlay, instead of increasing, would diminish. Practiced in the mysteries of keeping accounts, aware by experience of the difficulty of obtaining money, she would be clever enough to save it. With something to do, she would put less mind, time and purse into the pursuit of pleasure. Mated at last with a poor man (so many are incorrigibly vicious that way!) she would share his burden rather than crush him with it. If all women now were thus, we would have no cause to cry, as we are sometimes tempted to do. Oh for the slow but cheap girl of thirty years since! Whether democracy is capable of some such self-saving miracle as we have indicated, remains to be seen.

War Incident.

In the work by John Estan Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Grey," the following anecdote occurs, which may, perhaps, be appreciated under present circumstances:

In 1863, the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison C. H., and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegience to the United States Government or prepare to be buried a live. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it, and said;

"Will you take the oath?"

"No!" responded the prisoner.

"You had better."

"I won't!"

"If you don't take the oath, you will be buried alive in the grave in the next five minutes!"

The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the pit yawning before him and then turning round with his hands in his pockets, replied calmly:

"Well, go on with your d—d old funeral!"

The man with the wonderful mechanical leg which would never stop walking, was a very queer invention, but was hardly equal to the person of whom there is a German legend, who, having lost his leg in the war, was furnished with two India-rubber ones. On putting them on, he felt so happy that he sprang into the air; but when he came down he bounded back higher than before; and so every time he came down he rebounded into the air with greater velocity, until, as days, and weeks, and months passed on, and he returned from his aerial trips at longer entervals, he bounded above the clouds and came down upon all parts of the earth. It is supposed that he is still bounding and rebounding among the orbs of the universe, carried now to one and now to another planet by different currents of gravitation, and that he will continue thus in unceasing motion throughout all eternity.

The following important remark of Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, appears in his Report for 1866, page 345:

"The Caucasian variety of man presents the highest physical development of the human family; and as we depart either to the North or to the South of the latitude assumed as the origin of the human race in Asia, (about 40 degrees North,) we meet with a lower and lower type, until we encounter at the North the Esquimaux, and at the South the Bosjesman, (in South Africa,) and the Terra Fuegian (near Cape Horn.)

The derivation of these varieties from the original stock is philosophically explained on the principle of the variety in the offspring of the same parents, and the better adaptation and chance of life of some of these to the new condition of existence in a more Northern or Southern latitude."

A recent English writer says: "Many a man with a ruined constitution, and many a woman with shattered nerves, can trace back the beginning of their sorrow to those neglected childish days of theirs when nurses had it all their own way because mamma never looked below the surface, and was satisfied with what was said instead of seeing for herself what was done."

It is with the greatest difficulty that I am able to separate policy from justice. Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—*Burke.*

The first chartered town in America was York, in the State of Maine, "Sir Fernando Georges, to perpetuate his own name, gave the plantation of York the name of Georgiana, and granted it a city charter in 1641, to be governed by a mayor and eight aldermen, but no common council."

A French gentleman, who had heard rum called spirits, went into a hotel a few evenings since and called for a glass of punch, requesting at the same time that it should be made of "ghosts from the West Indies."

The Tribune and the Ku Klux.

The New York Tribune is frightened, or rather affects to be frightened, by the Ku Klux, and devotes a column of editorial to denunciations of them. What a commentary upon negro civilization and enlightenment! The Tribune fears that its ignorant and superstitious suffragans in the South will be frightened out of—not their wits—but their radicalism, by Hydras Gorgons and chimeras dire. The army and the navy must be put in motion to protect them from their superstition and fetichism. A noble mission, truly, for the soldiers of the United States.

Judge Black, who it will be remembered, was one of the President's counsel in the impeachment trial, but withdrew from the case, has written a letter to General Garfield, of the House, giving his account of the Alta Vela Guano Island dispute, which caused his withdrawal. He reflects severely upon Secretary Seward, charging that he volunteered the influence of his office to defeat justice by opposing the claim to the island of Black's clients, and supporting that of St. Domingo; and adds that Seward pretended that the President had decided against the claims of Black's clients to the island, when in fact he had known nothing of the case, and made no decision in the matter.

It is rumored that Col. St. Leger Grenfell, the amateur warrior who espoused the Confederate cause, and who is personally known to many of our citizens, has made his escape from the Dry Tortugas, where he was confined under sentence for life, on charge of a conspiracy to burn Chicago. We sincerely hope the report is true, as we never believed that the Colonel had been fairly dealt with. If he is free, we hope he will spend the rest of his days in writing the adventures of his life, which are as remarkable as those of the redoubtable Capt. John Smith.

A French illustrated paper represents a gentleman seated by his fire-reading a newspaper, while a visitor, an agent for a rival sheet, says to him, "Don't subscribe any more to that journal. It has only had three duels, while mine has had five, and is much more progressive than the one you have.

They have now come to the point, in the West, of timing divorce suits. One has been granted in Terre Haute in one minute from the time the trial commenced—the best time yet made.

Three of the best things in the world, says Quevedo, are very odious to three sorts of people, Health to physicians, peace to soldiers, and sincerity to lawyers.

"There is music in thy sole," as the nice young man said to his squeaking boot.

Wigsby was asked what mine was the best to invest in, and replied, "Mine own."

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He knows himself will not be impudent.

A fat candidate for office in Alabama asks the people of his district to try him.

Idleness leads to poverty, poverty leads to misery and wretchedness of heart.

PROSPECTUSES.

THE ROANOKE NEWS,
Published at
WELDON, N. C.

JORDAN STONE, Editor.
STONE & UZZELL, Proprietors.

A Semi-Weekly Conservative paper, devoted to News, Miscellany, and general reading matter—a fine advertising medium, being at the junction of all the Railroads, going East, North, West and South, and having a back country rich in products.

The proprietors, believing in the great principle that "*this is a white man's government, and should be ruled by white men,*" shall devote their every energy to the one aim of bringing this country back to prosperity and former rule, and shall strive to revert this State from the hands of those who now possess it, or would possess it.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year,	$4 00
Six months,	2 00
Three months,	1 00

Advertising rates will be as liberal as possible, and we bespeak the patronage of the advertising public. STONE & UZZLE,
Feb. 27, 1868-d30tf Proprietors.

A WHITE MAN'S PAPER!

THE PLAINDEALER,
Published weekly at Wilson, N. C.
C. S. McDANIEL, Editor.

One year,	$2 00.
Six months,	$1 00.
Three months,	50.

PLATFORM:—*Freedom of Conscience—Free Trade—Free Press—Freedom of White Men.* "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," these are our principles; and in their maintainance we ask the aid of true WHITE men every where.

THE PLAINDEALER is a live Independent Southern paper, and, as such, it will always, under any and all circumstances whatever, seek to promote the prosperity of North Carolina from a Southern stand-point.

THE INDICATOR,

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PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.

On or before the 1st of March, prox., the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Western Vindicator, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.

Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution *intact*, the supremacy of the white race, and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.

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Feb 11-tf. R. A. SHOTWELL,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

ANOTHER MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

I. Representations having been made that the proper municipal authorities have, in some instances, refused or failed to make an impartial application of the means under their control for the relief of the poor; It is ordered,

That all District, County, or other municipal officers, having the care of the poor or the disbursement of public moneys appropriated to the benefit of the poor, shall provide for all proper objects of public charity, without regard to color or race, to the extent of the means under their control or of the authority with which they are invested; and, to the end that the means of relief provided by municipal laws, or by military orders, or by the government, may be more immediately and efficiently applied, this subject is placed under the general supervision of Post Commanders, to whom the reports required by General Orders from these Headquarters, No. 164, 1867, (paragraph III, section 7,) will hereafter be made by the commissioners, overseers or wardens of the poor.

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquors, &c., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered, that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town, in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the licenses as aforesaid are not needed, it shall be the duty of the Post Commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

III. In like manner, Post Commanders throughout this Military District, upon satisfactory evidence that the poor in any city or town within the limits of their posts have been properly provided for, will authorize the proceeds of licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors granted by said city or town to be paid into the city or town treasury; but in all cases the proceeds of fines, except the amounts adjudged to informers, and the forfeitures imposed, will still be devoted, as directed by said General Orders 164, to the support of the poor.

IV. To secure a more perfect enforcement of the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders No. 164, (1867,) and to remove some doubts as to the construction of the sixth section of that paragraph, the civil courts of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina are invested with jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of that paragraph, as well for the violation of military orders as of the local police regulations; and upon conviction, to enforce the summary remedies therein provided for.

By command of Bvt. Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macor, shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chatham; the Fifth District of counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany Watauga, Yancy, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

BALTIMORE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN HEALTH RESTORER!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD!

DR. LAWRENCE'S
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
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SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,
such as
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BY AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

☞ The following, *among many hundreds* of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy.*

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.
A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. STITH, M. D.,
J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.,
R. G. BARHAM, M. D.,
W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. RING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.
January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.
T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.
January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW, AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:
Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure.—During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month,* to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*
I am, sir,
Yours, with respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862 my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin,* sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well.*
Yours truly,
J. B. DANIEL.

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

This is to certify that I was *cured of Chronic Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.
I know of several others in this County, *cured* through the use of the Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.
THOMAS THORN.
Greene county, August 14, 1867.

ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

From G. W. Blount, Esq., Attorney at Law, Wilson, N. C.

I have been cured of Chronic Inflamation of the ear and Partial Deafness, of ten years' standing, by ROSADALIS. GEO.